

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(Preliminary Edition)

1969

VOLUME 1 —THE CLASSIFICATION



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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PRELIMINARY EDITION

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VOLUME 2 - ALPHABETIC INDEX

Preface

Alphabetic Index of Primary Activities

PREFACE

This preliminary edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) has been prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for use in processing the first integrated economic censuses, which are to be taken in respect of the year ending June 1969, and in publishing the preliminary results of these censuses. The censuses will cover Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and certain Services.

2. In preparing this preliminary edition of the ASIC the Bureau has undertaken a substantial programme of analytical work and empirical investigations, extending over a period of some three years. The Bureau has also taken account of the views expressed by a number of users of economic statistics, who commented on an earlier draft of the Classification. The Classification is, however, still subject to revision, in the light of practical experience in applying it in the integrated economic censuses, and in the light of some further studies relating to fields of economic activity outside the scope of those censuses. Tentatively it is envisaged that the final edition of the ASIC will be published towards the end of 1970. The final edition will be used for the purposes of publication of the detailed results of the 1969 economic censuses, and subsequently in all statistics published by the Bureau, which are classified by industry, including the 1971 Population Census. It is envisaged that future periodic reviews of the ASIC would be made at intervals of about ten years.

3. A summary description of the Classification is provided in Chapter 1, to give a broad indication of the nature of the Classification and the way in which it is to be used in official statistics. A fuller understanding of the Classification may be gained by reading the more detailed explanations provided in Chapters 2 to 6. The summary material in Chapter 1 is organised in broadly the same order as the material in Chapters 2 to 6, and a reference to relevant paragraphs of the more detailed Chapters is shown after sub-headings in Chapter 1.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations used in the Classification are:

n.e.c. - not elsewhere classified

mfg - manufacturing

CHAPTER 1 : SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION

NATURE, PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE CLASSIFICATION

(Chapter 2)

NATURE OF THE CLASSIFICATION (Chapter 2, paragraphs 1-11)

Broad Description of the Classification (Chapter 2, paragraphs 1-4)

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) has been designed primarily as a system for classifying establishments (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops, etc.) by industry. An 'industry', i.e. an individual class or group, etc. in the ASIC, consists of the establishments which have been classified to it.¹

2. The ASIC may also be used for classifying other statistical units such as enterprises.

3. The structure of the ASIC comprises four levels, namely 'Divisions' (the broadest level), 'Sub-divisions', 'Groups', and 'Classes'.

Definition of Classes and Groups, etc. (Chapter 2, paragraphs 5-10)

4. Each ASIC class is defined in terms of a specified range of activities, designated as 'primary' to it. Similarly, each group is defined in terms of the activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is mainly engaged in activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not the establishment is also engaged in other activities.

5. Normally, any one kind of activity is designated as primary to only one class, but in the case of what are called 'overlapping' classes, certain individual activities are designated as primary to more than one class. For example, two classes (0111 and 0112) have been set up to provide, respectively, for sheep farms and cereal grain farms, with a third class (0113) to provide for specified combinations of sheep grazing and cereal grain growing at the one farm.

Not a Commodity Classification (Chapter 2, paragraph 11)

6. There is an important distinction between an industrial classification (such as the ASIC) and a commodity classification (e.g. the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature). As an illustration of this distinction, 'metal tricycles' and 'wheelbarrows', considered as commodities, might be regarded as having few attributes in common, and it might be considered inappropriate to bring them together in one category in a commodity classification. However, if the activity

1. See Chapter 2, paragraph 4.

of producing metal tricycles and the activity of producing wheelbarrows were commonly carried on together at the one establishment, the two activities would be designated as primary to the one industry in an industrial classification, despite the dissimilarity of the articles produced by the respective activities.

7. The Bureau's programme of future work in the field of commodity classification will include the development of an industrial origin commodity classification, in which commodities would be grouped into categories corresponding to the ASIC classes to which they are primary (i.e. the classes in which they are characteristically produced). In the meantime, commodity statistics in the censuses of mining and manufacturing will, in the main, be compiled on the basis of the commodity lists used previously. In this connection it should be noted that the lists of primary activities shown for each ASIC class do not necessarily comprise commodity items for which statistics are compiled; the only purpose of these lists of primary activities is to serve as a medium for defining classes.

PURPOSES OF THE CLASSIFICATION (Chapter 2, paragraphs 12-15)

8. The main purpose of the ASIC is to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments and other statistical units by industry, in official statistics. It is being developed as part of an integrated statistical system, which will provide for each individual establishment (or other statistical unit) to be classified to the same industry in all statistical compilations in which it is included. In particular, the ASIC will be used in economic censuses and surveys, population censuses and surveys, and in other statistics (national accounts, etc.) derived from the basic statistics.

9. Data classified according to the ASIC can be converted to conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC).

10. It is anticipated that the ASIC will also be adopted by authorities and organisations outside the official statistical service for their own purposes.

PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION (Chapter 2, paragraphs 16-27)

Principles Underlying the Definition of Classes (Chapter 2, paragraphs 16-21)

11. The basic principle in devising classes of the ASIC is that they should reflect as realistically as possible the way in which activities are actually organised within establishments.

12. Supporting this principle is the principle that classes should be devised in such a way that:

- (a) a high proportion of the total output of the establishments of which each class is composed should be output of activities which are primary to that class (i.e. the class should have a high 'specialisation ratio');

- (b) a high proportion of the total output of the activities which are primary to each class should be produced by establishments which are classified to that class (i.e. the class should have a high 'coverage ratio').
13. Other general principles are as follows:
- (a) the individual classes of the ASIC should represent industries which are significant in size;
 - (b) where practicable, classes should be devised so that the activities designated as primary to a class are restricted to activities which are engaged in by a high proportion of the establishments making up that class. The aim of this principle is to provide as many detailed classes as is practicable (consistent with the other principles), to meet the need of users of detailed industry statistics;
 - (c) provision is necessary for convertibility to the ISIC, of Australian statistics classified by industry.
14. Some specific problems of principle and practice relative to certain types of activities, e.g. repair and maintenance, are referred to in paragraphs 47 to 55 in this Chapter.

Principles Underlying the Definition of the Broader Levels (Chapter 2, paragraphs 22-27)

15. Many of the principles adopted in devising the class level are also relevant to the broader levels. Certain additional principles have been taken into account in devising the broad levels of the ASIC, as outlined below.

16. At the division level the main purpose is to provide a limited number of categories which will provide a broad overall picture of the economy, and hence be suitable for summary tables in official statistical publications. The sub-division level of the ASIC has been devised specifically to serve two purposes: firstly to provide a means of co-ordinating publication practices in current statistics (i.e. monthly or quarterly series, etc.) and other statistics which are classified by industry only at the broad levels of the classification; secondly to provide for somewhat more detailed categories, for use in summary tables in compilations such as the population census or the economic censuses.

COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS (Chapter 2, paragraphs 28-36)

17. The structure of the ISIC, and the criteria used in constructing the ISIC, have been followed to the extent that this could be done without conflicting with the principles mentioned above. Attention has also been paid to achieving comparability with industrial classifications used previously in Australian statistics.

SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS (Chapter 2, paragraphs 37-42)

18. A number of supplementary classifications, such as a classification of wholesale establishments by type of operation (e.g. merchants, agents, etc.), will be utilised in conjunction with the ASIC.

THE UNITS TO BE CLASSIFIED

(Chapter 3)

ESTABLISHMENT AND RELATED UNITS (Chapter 3, paragraphs 1-45)Main Determinants of the Establishment (Chapter 3, paragraphs 1-12)

19. The significance of the establishment in economic statistics is that it is the unit used in the compilation of detailed 'structural' statistics. These statistics relate to particulars such as value added, capital expenditure, or employment, classified by characteristics such as industry, size of establishment or geographical area.

20. Because of the diverse ways in which economic activities are organised, the statistical concept of the establishment is necessarily complex. The basic idea of the establishment is, however, a simple one - it is a unit covering all the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise at a single physical location. Typical establishments are individual mines, factories and retail stores.

21. The term 'single location' is not completely self-defining. For example, where two factories under one ownership are physically separate and operated under separate management and are at contiguous addresses, each factory is regarded as a separate location.

22. Not all single locations are treated as establishments. Some locations are treated as 'administrative offices' or 'ancillary units' (see paragraph 23 in this Chapter). Also in some circumstances separate physical locations are combined to form one establishment, whilst in others a single physical location engaged in more than one activity is split into more than one establishment.

Administrative Offices and Ancillary Units (Chapter 3, paragraphs 31-40)

23. Some locations such as separate head offices are not treated as establishments but as 'administrative offices'. Also, some kinds of locations (such as bulk stores, laboratories, delivery depots) mainly providing services within the same business are not treated as establishments but as 'ancillary units'. Administrative offices and ancillary units are classified by industry, not on the basis of their own major activity, but on the basis of the industry of the establishments which they administer or serve.

Combining of Locations (Chapter 3, paragraphs 13-18)

24. In Sub-division 36 Electricity and Gas (in Division D) and Division E Construction (Sub-divisions 41 and 42), the concept of the establishment relates, in general, to all locations of the one enterprise in the one State which are mainly engaged in electricity generation and distribution, gas production and distribution, or construction activities, respectively.

25. In Division J Public Administration and Defence, Class 7103 Local Government Administration the concept of the establishment

embraces all the locations operated by a particular local government authority which are mainly engaged in activities primary to Class 7103.

26. In certain other specified circumstances, one or more separate locations within the one local government area may be combined to form the one establishment.

Splitting of Locations Engaged in More than One Activity (Chapter 3, paragraphs 19-29)

27. For this purpose the term 'single activity' relates to all of the economic activities which have been designated as primary to one ASIC class. Locations engaged in more than one activity in this sense are split to form more than one establishment in two main types of circumstances, in which it is considered realistic to regard each such activity within the one location as a separate operating entity.

28. The first relates to a limited number of specific activities, where empirical investigations have shown that separate accounting records relating to the individual activities are generally available for the range of data desired for compilation of establishment statistics. An example is the combination of grape growing (primary to Class C141) and wine and brandy making (primary to Class 2194).

29. The second type of situation relates to locations which engage in activities primary to more than one class, on a scale such that the activities at the location which are primary to each class would be more commonly organised as separate operating entities at separate locations. For example, a location engaged both in large-scale production of 'womens skirts' (primary to Class 2422) and large-scale production of 'mens trousers' (primary to Class 2423) might be regarded as an exceptional case and split to form two establishments, since each of these activities, if engaged in on a large scale, would more commonly be carried on at a separate location.

30. Exceptions to the principle described above are: vertically integrated locations which are engaged in a combination of activities primary to the one division of the ASIC are not split, even if each activity is on a large scale (thus, a vertically integrated location engaged both in large-scale production of 'ferrous castings' (primary to Class 2913) and large-scale production of 'agricultural machinery' (primary to Class 3311) would not be split into two establishments if the castings are used for further processing at the same location, e.g., incorporation into agricultural machinery); and, horizontally integrated locations engaged in combinations of activities primary to Sub-division 48 Retail Trade, in Division F, (e.g., in retailing 'floor coverings' (primary to Class 4841) as well as in retailing 'household textiles' (primary to Class 4842)) are not split even if each activity is on a large scale.

31. In certain specified circumstances an administrative office of a public authority is split into an establishment covering general public administration and regulatory functions which are primary to Sub-division 71 Public Administration, in Division J (e.g. administering a scheme of pensions for ex-servicemen), and an administrative office of an 'ancillary' nature, covering the management of activities primary to another Division (e.g. operating hospitals, which is primary to Division K Community Services).

2. See Chapter 3, paragraphs 21-29.

Availability of Accounting Records (Chapter 3, paragraphs 41-45)

32. In the construction of the ASIC and in the definition of the establishment, considerable weight has been given to the practices of businesses in general in maintaining accounting records for separate parts of their organisations. However, the practical application of the Classification and the definition of the establishment in statistical compilations are not modified to suit the accounting practices of individual businesses.

ENTERPRISE GROUP AND ENTERPRISE (Chapter 3, paragraph 46-55)Enterprise-type units (Chapter 3, paragraph 46)

33. In the integrated statistical system in which ASIC is to be applied, two levels of enterprise-type units are recognised - the enterprise group and the enterprise, the broader of these being the enterprise group.

Enterprise group (Chapter 3, paragraph 47-50)

34. The basic concept of the enterprise group is that of a unit comprising all the operations in Australia of a group of legal entities under common ownership or control, e.g. companies which are 'related' in terms of the Companies Acts.

Enterprise (Chapter 3, paragraphs 51-55)

35. The basic concept of the enterprise is the unit comprising all operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. The term 'operating' is specified in order to exclude 'non-operating' companies, which have no employees and do no business; these are very numerous. In general, for the purpose of defining enterprises, individual non-operating companies are attached to individual related operating companies in the enterprise group.

DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION

(Chapter 4)

STANDARDS FOR RECOGNISING CLASSES (Chapter 4, paragraphs 1-22)

36. In principle it would be desirable for each ASIC class to meet certain quantitative standards relating to homogeneity of output (in terms of minimum acceptable specialisation and coverage ratios) and importance (in terms of output measures such as sales or gross receipts). In practice the extent to which this approach can be applied varies in different areas of the Classification, depending upon the amount and type of quantitative information available. During the processing of the first integrated economic censuses, relating to Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas production and Distribution, Wholesale and Retail Trade and certain Services, a review will be made of the specialisation and coverage ratios of classes covered by the censuses. Where necessary the ASIC will be modified so as to provide improved ratios for such classes, before the final edition is issued.

37. As a general rule it is thought, tentatively, that the minimum level of specialisation acceptable for an ASIC class should be 80 per cent, and the minimum level of coverage acceptable for an ASIC class should be 70 per cent.

METHODS OF CLASSIFYING UNITS (Chapter 4, paragraphs 23-41)

Methods of Classifying Establishments (Chapter 4, paragraphs 23-38, 41)

38. Where an establishment is engaged in activities which are all primary to one industry, the establishment will, naturally, be classified to that industry. Where an establishment is engaged in activities primary to more than one industry, the establishment will, in general, be classified on the basis of its major activity. For example, ribbon manufacturing is designated as primary to the 'narrow woven fabrics' manufacturing industry. Accordingly, an establishment engaged solely in manufacturing ribbons, and an establishment engaged in several activities but whose major activity is manufacturing ribbons, would both be classified to that industry. Wherever practicable the procedures for assessing major activity are to be based on quantitative data (such as value of gross receipts).

39. An establishment will be classified firstly to a division of the ASIC, then to a sub-division within that division, then to a group within that sub-division, and finally to a class within that group.

40. Establishments will be allocated between Divisions B and F, and between Divisions C and F on the basis of the 'value added' by the establishment in activities primary to the respective divisions; apart from these two cases, the allocation of establishments between any two divisions within the scope of the integrated economic censuses, and between any one such division and any division outside the scope of those censuses, will generally be based on gross receipts in activities primary to each division. The allocation of establishments between any two divisions outside the scope of the censuses will generally be based on the respondent's assessment of major activity, supplemented in some cases by other relevant information.

41. Below the division level, establishments will generally be classified to sub-divisions, groups and classes within the scope of the integrated economic censuses on the basis of gross receipts in activities primary to the respective sub-divisions, etc. In other cases establishments will generally be classified on the basis of the respondent's assessment of major activity, supplemented by quantitative data where appropriate and available.

42. The gross receipts criterion is modified in some cases for the purpose of classifying establishments which produce or sell goods on commission.

Method of Classifying Administrative Offices and Ancillary Units (Chapter 4, paragraph 39)

43. Administrative offices and ancillary units are classified to the predominant class of the establishments administered or served, determined on the basis of the value added by each establishment.

Method of Classifying Enterprises and Enterprise Groups (Chapter 4, paragraph 4C).

44. Value added in the various establishments of the enterprise will be the criterion for assessing the main activity of the enterprise, and it is tentatively proposed that value added (or some related criterion) in the various enterprises of the enterprise group, should be the criterion for assessing the main activity of the enterprise group.

USE OF ASIC IN PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS (Chapter 4, paragraphs 42-48)

Censuses (Chapter 4, paragraph 42)

45. In population censuses and economic censuses some tables will be presented in the full detail of the ASIC. In tables providing cross-classifications by industry and other characteristics, industry detail will generally be shown down to the group level of ASIC, with totals also shown for divisions and sub-divisions.

Other Statistics (Chapter 4, paragraphs 43-48)

46. In publishing other types of statistics, such as current statistical series, in general the following rule will apply:

Any industry category for which separate figures are shown in any statistical table should be one of the following:

- (a) a division, sub-division, group or class of ASIC;
- (b) a combination of sub-divisions within the one division of ASIC;
- (c) a combination of groups within the one sub-division of ASIC;
- (d) a combination of classes within the one group of ASIC

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES

(Chapter 5)

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES (Chapter 5, paragraphs 1-11)

47. Repair of buildings and structures is primary to relevant classes in Division E Construction.

48. Repair activities usually carried out in association with manufacturing are designated as primary activities of classes covering the manufacture of the types of equipment concerned, within Division C Manufacturing.

49. Repair activities usually carried out in association with wholesale and retail trading activities are designated as primary to classes in Division F Wholesale and Retail Trade. Separate classes have been provided for some types of repairs, whilst other types of repairs have been designated as primary to the classes relating to trading in the types of commodities concerned.

50. Some types of repairs of transport equipment are designated as primary to relevant classes within Division G Transport, because they are largely carried out by establishments mainly engaged in transport activities (see sub-paragraphs (f) and (g) of paragraph 39 in Chapter 3).

51. Any particular kind of repair activity which has not been explicitly provided for in the ASIC in one of these ways is primary to the class covering the manufacture of the articles concerned, within division C manufacturing.

INSTALLATION ACTIVITIES (Chapter 5, paragraphs 12-17)

52. Establishments mainly engaged in a specific installation activity (i.e. installation of a specific type of equipment) may be recognised as a separate class in the ASIC, subject to the standards for recognising separate classes. In general where this is done, the class is located in Division E Construction. In other cases, a specific installation activity is designated as a primary activity of a class covering other kinds of activity with which that installation activity is commonly associated.

53. Some examples of treatment of installation activity in the ASIC are as follows. Installation of lifts and escalators is primary to Class 3339 Industrial Machinery and Equipment n.e.c., in Division J manufacturing. Glazing - in effect the 'installation' of windows etc. - is primary to Class 4672 Builders Hardware and Building Materials n.e.c., in Sub-division 46-47 Wholesale Trade. Installation of household appliances is primary to Class 4851 in Sub-division 48 Retail Trade. Separate classes are provided in Division E Construction for establishments mainly engaged in activities such as electrical installation, plastering, floor and wall tiling, and roof tiling.

LEASING ACTIVITIES (Chapter 5, paragraphs 18-21)

54. Leasing, hiring or renting activities are designated as primary to various ASIC classes, on the basis of the following factors: the type of plant or equipment, etc. leased; the term of the lease (e.g. one year or more); whether equipment is leased (or hired) with or without operators; and whether the establishment engaged in leasing takes physical possession of the goods.

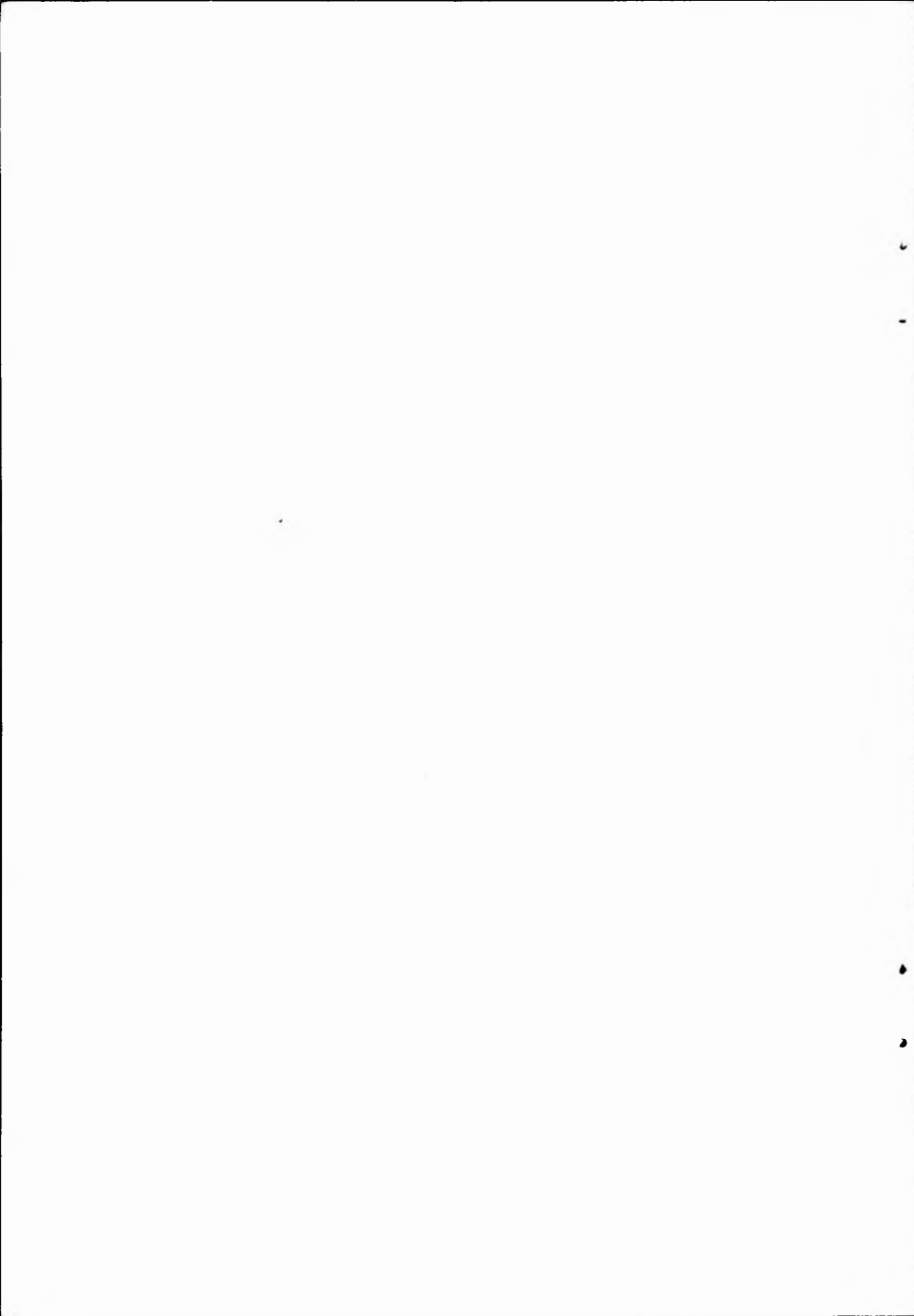
BLENDING, ASSEMBLY, BOTTLING AND REPACKING (Chapter 5, paragraphs 22-24)

55. The treatment of these activities depends mainly on what other activities, if any, they are commonly associated with at establishments. For example, blending of lubricating oils is primary to Class 4640 in Sub-division 46-47 wholesale Trade, because it is commonly carried out at wholesale establishments.

THE NUMBERING SYSTEM

(Chapter 6)

56. The divisions are identified by letters A, B, etc., sub-divisions by two-digit numbers, groups by 3-digit numbers, and classes by 4-digit numbers.



CHAPTER 2 : NATURE, PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE CLASSIFICATION

NATURE OF THE CLASSIFICATION

In order to utilise effectively the great mass of statistical information that is collected in the various censuses and surveys of establishments or enterprises, which are conducted by the Bureau, it is necessary first to organise that information into categories suitable for economic analysis. This can be done in a number of ways either by classifying individual items of data according to commodity or similar classifications, or by classifying the statistical units themselves, and all the data pertaining to those units, according to such characteristics as industry, size, geographical distribution, nature of ownership, and type of operation.

2. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification has been devised for the purpose of classifying statistical units by industry. It has been designed primarily as a system for classifying establishments (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops, etc.), although it may also be used for classifying other units such as enterprises. The definition of the establishment and other statistical units is discussed in Chapter 3.

3. The structure of the ASIC comprises four levels. The broadest of these is the 'Division' level, which relates to wide categories such as 'Manufacturing', 'Wholesale and Retail Trade', or 'Community Services'. The detailed Classification, in Chapter 7, includes at the beginning of each division a statement indicating broadly the scope of that division. The divisions are sub-divided into progressively narrower categories, namely 'Sub-divisions', 'Groups', and 'Classes' - each occupying a lower level in the hierarchic structure of the Classification.

4. The fundamental concept of this classification system is that an industry, that is an individual class, or group, etc. in the ASIC, is an entity composed of the establishments which have been classified to it (an industry may also include administrative offices and ancillary units²). In order to understand the use of the ASIC in official statistics, it is important to have a clear understanding of this concept, and of the way in which individual classes are defined, as well as of the definition of the establishment unit and the method of classifying establishments. Although some of these matters involve technical considerations which are fairly complex, they are discussed in some depth in this and the following chapters, in order to assist users of official statistics in their understanding of this classification system.

1. The term 'statistical units' relates to establishments, enterprises, and other types of business units in respect of which statistics are compiled. 2. Administrative offices and ancillary units and the methods according to which they are classified are discussed in paragraphs 31 to 40 in Chapter 3 and paragraph 39 in Chapter 4.

5. Each of the broad levels of the ASIC is defined in terms of the categories at the next lower level, of which it is comprised. Thus definition of the broad levels ultimately depends on the definition of the individual classes. Each individual class is defined in terms of a specified range of activities, designated as primary to it. The notion of 'activities primary to a class' (which are sometimes referred to as the 'primary activities of the class') is a basic concept of the ASIC which is referred to repeatedly in what follows. The primary activities of a class are those which characterise that class, distinguishing it from other classes. An establishment which is mainly engaged in activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not the establishment is also engaged in other activities. Each class, then, is composed of those establishments which are mainly engaged in activities primary to that class. Except in the case of 'overlapping' classes, explained below, each economic activity is designated as primary to only one class.

6. An individual establishment will not uncommonly engage in a range of activities wider than the range designated as primary to a particular class - for example a canning factory may engage both in fruit canning (designated as primary to Class 2131 Canned and Preserved Fruit Products) and vegetable canning (designated as primary to Class 2132 Canned and Preserved Vegetable Products). This gives rise to the notion of 'secondary activity', which relates to activities engaged in at the establishment which are primary to a class or classes other than the class to which the establishment is classified (thus, in the example, if the canning factory were mainly engaged in canning fruit, then the activity of canning vegetables would be a secondary activity of that establishment). Some reference is made to secondary activities in various parts of the text of this document, but it should be noted that secondary activity of an establishment plays no part in the definition of the class to which the establishment is classified.

7. Reference was made above to overlapping classes. The device of overlapping classes is employed in certain situations where combinations of particular activities are commonly engaged in by establishments, although one or other (or both) of the activities concerned is also commonly engaged in as a relatively specialised activity by other establishments. For example, in Australia there are considerable numbers of relatively specialised sheep farming establishments and relatively specialised cereal grain (e.g. wheat) farming establishments, but there are also many farming establishments at which sheep farming and cereal grain farming each account for a considerable proportion of the activities of the establishment. If all sheep farming were made primary to the sheep farming industry, and all cereal grain farming made primary to the cereal grain farming industry, the establishments engaged to a significant degree in both activities would have to be classified to one or other of those industries on the basis of their major activity. This would lead to considerable numbers of broadly similar establishments being classified to different industries, and neither of the industries would be very homogeneous in terms of the activities of their component establishments. (Alternatively, if just one class were established, with sheep farming and cereal grain farming both designated as primary to it, useful information on the structure of specialised sheep farms and specialised cereal grain farms would be lost.) To meet this situation, an overlapping industry embracing establishments which

engage in specified proportions of both sheep and cereal grain farming has been set up. Each of the three industries then comprises a more homogeneous group of establishments, and the three industries together reflect the organisation of these activities in the economy more adequately, than if there were only one or two industries. In technical terms what has been done here is to designate individual activities as primary to more than one class, the activity being considered primary to one class when it occurs in one defined set of circumstances, and primary to another class when it occurs in another defined set of circumstances.

8. The meaning of the term 'industry' in the ASIC, as outlined in paragraphs 4 and 5 in this Chapter, differs from meanings which this term is sometimes given. A fairly wide-spread usage of the term is to relate it to all the units engaged in producing a particular commodity. Thus it may be said that all factories engaged in manufacturing agricultural wheeled tractors are in the agricultural machinery and equipment manufacturing industry. At the same time, if a factory engaged in manufacturing agricultural tractors is also engaged say, in manufacturing bulldozers, it might be said in this sense of the term that it was also in the construction and earthmoving machinery and equipment manufacturing industry. However, in an industrial classification each unit has to be classified uniquely to one class, so that only factories whose major activity is manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment can be brought together to comprise an agricultural machinery and equipment manufacturing class and only those whose major activity is manufacture of construction and earthmoving machinery and equipment can be brought together to comprise a construction and earthmoving machinery and equipment manufacturing class. In the use of statistics classified according to the ASIC, it is important to keep this distinction in mind.

9. Another common connotation of the term 'industry' is the restricted range of economic activities involved in the production of goods, i.e. leaving aside such activities as distribution, transport, personal services, etc. The concept of industry in the ASIC is not restricted in this way, and the term is used to relate to the full range of economic activity.

10. It will be appreciated that, when the ASIC is used for classifying enterprises or enterprise groups³, the concept of an industry (as an entity composed of the units classified to it) differs from the concept utilised in classifying establishments. For example, an ASIC division in establishment statistics consists of the establishments classified to that division, whilst an ASIC division in enterprise statistics consists of the enterprises classified to that division. Usually such enterprises would operate some establishments which would be classified to other ASIC divisions in establishment statistics, whilst some of the establishments which would be classified to that ASIC division in establishment statistics would be operated by enterprises classified to other ASIC divisions in enterprise statistics. As explained in Chapter 4, enterprises are to be classified according to the predominant industry of the establishments they operate. It is considered that the full detail of the class level of ASIC would not generally be appropriate for publication of enterprise statistics classified by industry, because of the extent to which individual enterprises engage in activities primary to more than one class in some

3. These terms are explained in paragraphs 46 to 55 of Chapter 3.

areas of the ASIC.

11. It is also worth observing that, since it is a classification of industries, the ASIC is quite distinct from commodity classifications; in the latter classifications similar commodities are brought together in groups on the basis of such criteria as their physical characteristics, the purposes which they are normally intended to serve, etc. Examples of commodity classifications are the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (which is used as the basis for the Australian Tariff) and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (which is used in classifying Australian import statistics). Equally the ASIC is distinct from classifications of occupations, in which similar occupations are grouped according to characteristics of the work they entail, such as functions involved and skills, knowledge and abilities required (an example being the 'Classification and Classified List of Occupations' used in Australian Population Censuses).

PURPOSES OF THE CLASSIFICATION

12. The main purpose of the ASIC is to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments and other statistical units by industry, in official statistics. To achieve effective standardisation of the classification of official statistics by industry it is not, however, sufficient to provide a standard industrial classification. It is necessary to utilise the Classification in an integrated statistical system, in which statistical units engaged in different fields of activity are defined in as uniform and consistent a manner as possible, and in which standard methods of classifying statistical units in different fields of activity, according to their major activity, are adopted as far as possible. The ASIC is being developed as part of such a system. This system will provide for each individual establishment (or other statistical unit) to be classified to the same industry in all statistical compilations in which it is included. In addition the integrated system will record the hierarchic links between establishments and the enterprises which own them, and between enterprises which are related to one another. These links will permit data which were originally compiled for one level of unit (e.g. establishments) to be re-compiled and classified in accordance with the characteristics of a broader level (e.g. enterprises). The integrated system will also utilise standard definitions for data items, which have been conceived within the framework of requirements for national accounting purposes (i.e. national income and expenditure, input-output tables, etc.), modified to take account, as far as practicable, of business accounting practices.

13. As part of the operations of this integrated statistical system, the ASIC will be used in economic censuses and surveys, population censuses and surveys, and in other statistics (national accounts, etc.) derived from the basic statistics. Besides its use in the classification of statistics compiled in economic censuses and surveys, the ASIC will be used in defining the scope of those collections so as to prevent gaps or overlapping between them.

14. The ASIC will also facilitate comparison of Australian statistics with statistics for other countries, in that data classified according to the ASIC can be converted to conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)⁴

4. United Nations, Statistical Papers Series M No. 4, Rev. 2. New York 1968.

- see paragraphs 28 to 31 in this Chapter.

15. Experience in other countries which have adopted standard industrial classifications has been that such classifications have been used by authorities and organisations outside the official statistical service, for their own purposes - e.g. to facilitate comparison between information which they have compiled, and official statistics. It is envisaged that a similar practice will develop in this country; it is recommended that any organisation proposing to publish data in terms of the ASIC should draw attention in such publications to any differences in definitions of statistical units, criteria for classifying such units, etc. from those used by the Bureau in order to make it as easy as possible for users to compare information in such publications with official statistical series published by the Bureau.

PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION

Principles Underlying the Definition of Classes

16. The basic principle in devising classes of the ASIC is that they should reflect as realistically as possible the way in which activities are actually organised within establishments. The purpose of this principle is to ensure that the classes represent realistic and recognisable segments of Australian industry, and that data classified according to the ASIC are, therefore, as relevant as possible for analytical purposes. For example, it is a characteristic feature of petroleum distribution activities in Australia that blending and packaging of lubricating oils and greases are usually carried out by establishments mainly engaged in petroleum products wholesaling. For this reason the activities of blending and packaging lubricating oils and greases have been designated amongst the primary activities of the petroleum products wholesaling class, whereas blending of petrol, which is mainly carried out at refineries, has been designated as primary to the petroleum refining class.

17. Most of the other principles operate to reinforce the first. Of particular importance is the principle that classes should be devised in such a way that:

- (a) a high proportion of the total output of the establishments of which each class is composed should comprise output of activities which are primary to that class (i.e. the class should have a high 'specialisation ratio');
- (b) a high proportion of the output of the activities which are primary to each class should be produced by establishments which are classified to that class (i.e. the class should have a high 'coverage ratio').

Apart from supporting the principle described in paragraph 16 in this Chapter, the purpose of this principle is to enhance the suitability of the classification for use in economic analysis, by minimising the extent to which the output of each class includes output of activities primary to other classes. This principle and its practical implementation are discussed further in Chapter 4.

18. The other principles which have been utilised in devising the class level are as follows:

- (a) the individual classes of the ASIC should represent industries which are economically significant. The purpose of this principle is to avoid setting up a large number of separate classes in the ASIC, relating to specialist but economically unimportant activities.
- (b) where practicable, classes should be devised so that the activities designated as primary to a class are restricted to activities which are engaged in by a high proportion of the establishments making up that class. The intention of this principle is to ensure that any group of relatively specialised establishments engaged in similar activities, which might feasibly stand as a separate class in its own right, will not be absorbed into a wider class without good reason. The aim here is to provide as many and as detailed individual classes as practicable, to meet the needs of users of detailed industry statistics. The application of this principle is modified in the light of the application of the principle enunciated in the preceding sub-paragraph.
- (c) the need for international comparability of Australian industrial statistics should be taken into account in devising the classes, as far as practicable, to allow for convertibility of Australian statistics to the ISIC.

19. The principles adopted in devising the class level of the ASIC are essentially the same as the main criteria adopted in devising ISIC Groups (the group level of the ISIC being the most detailed level of that classification) except for considerations specific to the ISIC, such as the importance of particular activities in the world economy.

20. Besides the general principles outlined above, attention has also been given to some specific problems relating to the principles to be followed in the treatment of certain types of activities. One such problem concerns the provision to be made for establishments mainly engaged in rendering services to other establishments. The approach usually adopted in the ASIC has been that establishments mainly engaged in providing services of a general character, which may be rendered to establishments in a variety of industries, are included in classes in the 'service' divisions (e.g. Class 6344 Advertising services, in Division I); whereas establishments mainly engaged in providing specialised services which are usually rendered to establishments in specific industries, are included in classes in the same divisions as the industries usually served (e.g. Class 0201 Sheep Shearing Services, in Division A). Chapter 5 outlines the treatment of certain activities which involve some other particularly difficult problems, namely repair and maintenance; installation; leasing; and blending, assembly, bottling and repacking.

21. The implementation of the principles in devising the class level of the ASIC, and associated work related to the definition of the establishment unit (discussed in Chapter 3 below) have involved a large amount of empirical investigation and analysis. This included:

- (a) a detailed analysis of data relating to kinds of economic activity engaged in by some 150,000 business units ranging over the main fields of economic activity, with particular emphasis on analysing the ways in which these activities were organised, and in what combinations these were carried on by the individual business units.
- (b) extensive field investigations of a number of the most complex combinations of activities at establishments, with particular reference to determining what items of data these establishments were able to provide at periodic intervals in respect of the individual activities engaged in.
- (c) a number of special analyses of data from existing economic censuses, particularly those covering manufacturing and retailing, intended to supplement and test the findings of the other investigations.
- (d) a large number of smaller investigations, for example into such matters as the incidence of blending and packaging activities carried out by establishments in different industries, and the practices adopted by other countries in their standard industrial classifications.

Principles Underlying the Definition of the Broader Levels

22. The principles adopted in devising the class level have a substantial influence on the broader levels, since these are defined in terms of the classes which comprise them. Moreover, some of the principles appropriate at the class level are also directly relevant to other levels. Thus in devising the group level the aim has been to set up groups which will have high specialisation and coverage ratios. For example, if the output of each of two classes includes a significant amount of output of activities primary to the other class, the application of this principle would indicate that the two classes be included in the one group. Again, at all levels, attention has been given to the structure of economic activity in Australia. Certain other principles which have been taken into account in devising the broad levels of the ASIC are outlined below.

23. At the division level the main purpose is to provide a limited number of categories which will provide a broad overall picture of the economy, and hence be suitable for summary tables in official statistical publications. Weight has also been given to the desirability of maintaining a degree of continuity at this level with the industry classification used in Population Censuses ('Classification and Classified List of Industries'; see paragraphs 32 to 36 in this Chapter). The ordering of the categories has followed the traditional pattern, beginning with agriculture and extractive industries, continuing through processing and trading, and finishing with services.

24. The sub-division level of the ASIC has been devised specifically to serve two purposes. The first of these is to provide a means of co-ordinating publication practices in current statistics (i.e. monthly or quarterly series, etc.) and other statistics which are classified by industry only at the broad levels of the Classification. This purpose is discussed more fully in paragraphs 43 to 46 of Chapter 4. The second

is to provide for somewhat more detailed categories, for broad analytical purposes, than are provided at the division level, for use in summary tables in compilations such as the population census or the economic censuses. Individual divisions have, accordingly, been dissected at the sub-division level as considered appropriate for these publication purposes. In doing this, considerable attention has been given to preserving a degree of continuity with industry groupings formerly used in current and other relevant statistics. As far as practicable, attention has been given to publication requirements for enterprise statistics as well as to those for establishment statistics.

25. At the group level, as mentioned above, the principle of high specialisation and coverage ratios has influenced the composition of groups. The publication requirements mentioned in the preceding paragraph have also had a considerable influence on the definition of groups in some areas of the ASIC.

26. The structure of the ASIC has followed the structure of the ISIC to the extent that this could be done without conflicting with the principles mentioned above. Part I of the publication setting out the ISIC includes a discussion of criteria relevant to the delineation of the divisions and major groups of that classification (corresponding respectively to the sub-divisions and groups of the ASIC). The main criteria referred to are three:

- (a) the character of the goods and services produced, including the physical composition and stage of fabrication of the items and the needs served by them.
- (b) the uses to which the goods and services are disposed of.
- (c) the process, technology and organisation of production.

In considering the question of what weights might be appropriate to these and other criteria, the ISIC observes that in many instances the various characteristics to which the different criteria relate are so highly correlated that the problem of assigning weights, or an order of priority, to the criteria does not arise. In other cases, the introduction indicates that the tendency is for activities at early stages of production to be grouped in accordance with criteria such as physical composition and stage of fabrication of the items produced, whereas in the case of highly fabricated goods the end-use and the process, technology and organisation of production are more important.

27. This general pattern of grouping of categories is also apparent in the structure of the ASIC.

COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS

Comparability with ISIC

28. As already indicated, a good deal of attention has been paid, in the work of constructing the ASIC, to the question of comparability with the ISIC, the latest revised edition of which was issued in 1968. Australia took an active role in the work of revising the international classification, both by providing written suggestions and by participating in discussions at international working group meetings and at the Fifteenth Session of the United

Nations Statistical Commission, which adopted the revised classification.

29. The concepts, principles and methods of application of the ISIC are, naturally, expressed in somewhat broad terms, so as to provide some flexibility in adapting the classification to circumstances in different countries. In a standard industrial classification for an individual country it is necessary to provide more precise statements on some of these aspects, particularly with respect to concepts and methods of application of the classification. In some cases, too, it is necessary to give greater emphasis in a national classification to aspects which are of national importance but which warrant less attention in the international classification. For these reasons, the treatment of these matters in the ASIC differs in some respects from that in the ISIC, particularly with respect to the degree of detail in which concepts and methods are specified. Despite these differences, care has been taken to ensure that the concepts, principles and methods of application adopted in the ASIC are consistent with those in the international classification to the fullest extent practicable.

30. The broad structure of the ASIC - i.e. the divisions, subdivisions and groups - is in most respects either comparable with or convertible to the major divisions, divisions and major groups of the ISIC. However, some differences in structure are necessary in the ASIC, for the purpose of providing continuity with classifications used previously, or to make the classification structure reflect more closely the structure of the Australian economy, or to meet specific requirements for the publication of Australian statistics. Perhaps the most important differences concern the treatment of Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs, which in the ASIC have been brought together in one section in Division L, and the treatment of repairs of household and personal goods, which is discussed in Chapter 5. Also, the number of categories, particularly at the group level in ASIC (corresponding to the major group level in ISIC) is greater than that provided in ISIC.

31. At the most detailed level - i.e. ASIC classes and ISIC groups - the aim has been to devise ASIC classes which, to the fullest extent practicable, either correspond to particular ISIC groups, or can be combined with other ASIC classes to correspond to a particular ISIC group. This feature provides the facility for re-arranging data compiled for ASIC classes in accordance with the structure of the ISIC, even in those areas where the ASIC structure is not directly comparable with the ISIC structure. In some cases, of course, it has not been possible to achieve the complete convertibility of the detailed level of ASIC to the detailed level of ISIC, since in some industries the combinations of activities within establishments in Australia cut across the boundaries of ISIC groups, and in other cases there are separate groups in ISIC relating to activities which are not of sufficient importance in Australia to warrant recognition of a separate class in ASIC. At a later stage a conversion key will be compiled, showing the ISIC group to which each ASIC class is most closely related.

Comparability with Australian Classifications used Previously

32. The only industrial classification covering the whole range of economic activity in a substantial degree of detail, which has previously been used in Australian statistics, is the Population Census 'Classification and Classified List of Industries'. This classification was devised for classifying the population by industry on the basis of industry descriptions reported on individual schedules in population censuses. The broad levels of the classification have also been used in classifying current employment statistics by industry, and several other industrial classifications used in various current surveys have been based on the Population Census classification.

33. The Population Census classification has not been used in economic censuses such as the Annual Factory Census and the periodic Censuses of Retail Establishments. Data for these censuses were classified by industry according to classifications devised specifically for each census concerned, such as the Classification of Factories, and the Type of Business Classification used for retail establishments. Similar partial classifications have been utilised for industrial classification of units engaged in other specific types of activity, such as farms (the Classification of Rural Holdings by Type of Activity), fisheries and mines.

34. These various classifications were taken into account in the work of constructing the ASIC. However, the ASIC headings are designed to relate to categories of establishments, in accordance with the establishment definitions set out in Chapter 3, whereas the headings in the Population Census classification were devised to accommodate industry descriptions on census schedules, and the headings in the other classifications mentioned were devised to relate to the particular kinds of units to which those classifications were applied. This difference in purpose has led to differences in the concept of an industry, as well as in the industry headings themselves. These differences have been accentuated by differences in the methods of classifying establishments to industry headings. It is therefore difficult in many cases to make precise comparisons between data classified by industry according to one or other of the old classifications, and data classified according to the ASIC. Comparisons will, of course, be possible on an approximate basis in many cases, but care will be necessary in doing this.

35. Comparisons with data classified according to the previous classifications can be made somewhat more readily at the broader levels of the classifications, although here again it is important to keep in mind the differences referred to in the preceding paragraph.

36. Attention is being given to the question of how far it may be practicable to re-compile some data for earlier periods which were classified according to the previous Australian classifications, in order to provide for broad comparisons with data classified according to the ASIC.

SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS

37. In certain fields of statistics it is proposed to utilise special-purpose supplementary classifications in conjunction with the ASIC. In some cases these are to provide more detail, in specialised compilations, than is appropriate in a standard classification designed for general use. In other cases the supplementary classifications will provide break-downs which are related to the nature of the operations at the establishments concerned, but which are outside the scope of an industrial classification. Examples of the types of supplementary classifications envisaged are set out in paragraphs 38 to 41 in this Chapter.

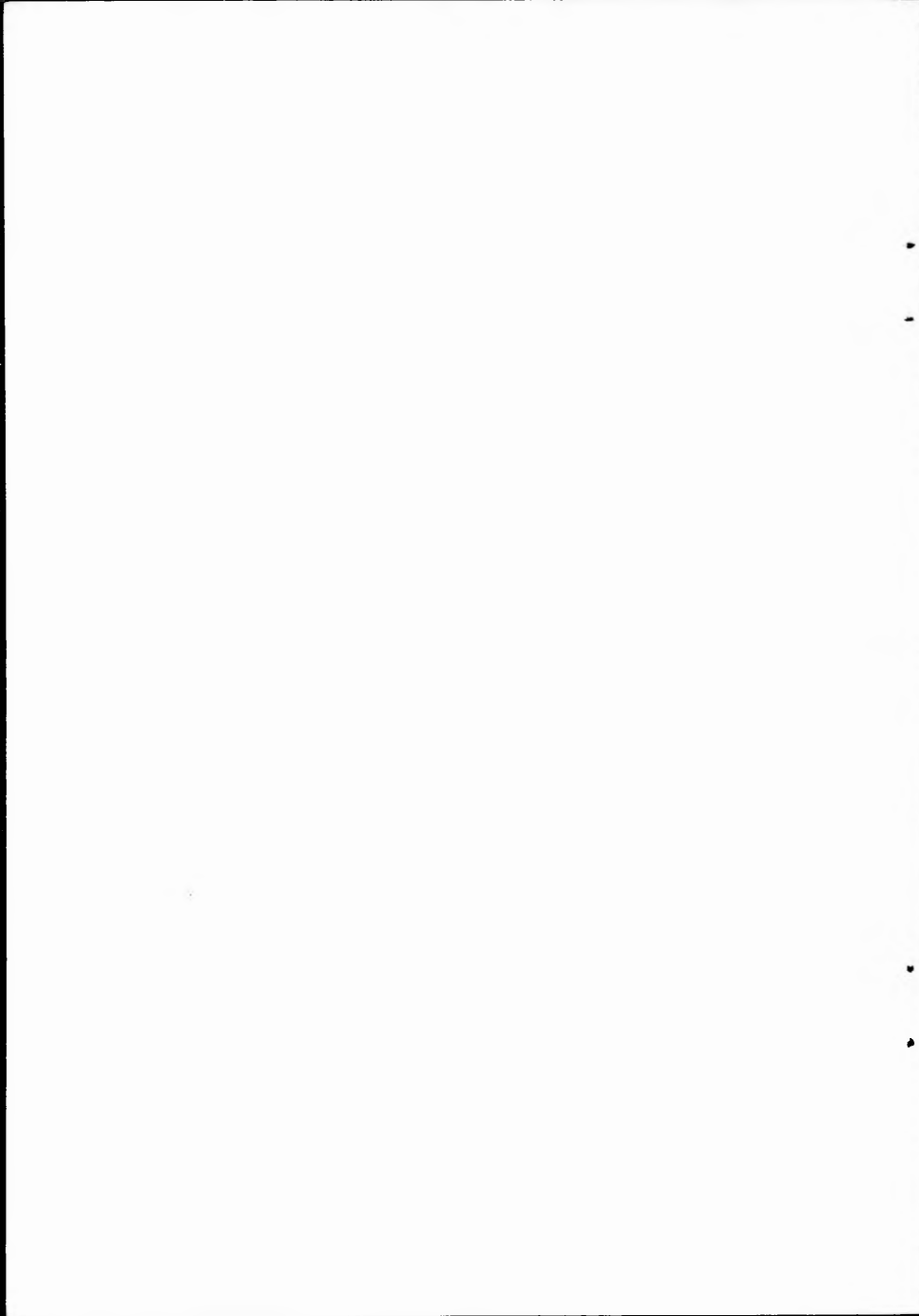
38. For agricultural statistics a supplementary classification of rural holdings by type might be utilised, in which, for example, sheep farms would be classified according to the breed of the flock.

39. In statistics of wholesale trade, establishments will also be classified according to a supplementary classification by type of operation. This would distinguish establishments according to whether they were trading as wholesale merchants, manufacturers' sales branches, commission agents, and so on.

40. In certain finance statistics, a supplementary classification will provide a more detailed break-down by type of financial institution than is provided in the ASIC. For example, Class 6112 Trading, Savings and Development Banking might be dissected for some purposes into the three categories: (a) trading banks, (b) savings banks and (c) development banks. Similarly, Class 6121 Building Societies might be divided into the main types of those institutions i.e. (a) terminating, (b) permanent and (c) Starr-Bowkett societies.

41. In statistics of education a supplementary classification by type of educational service might be utilised. This, for example, might dissect ASIC Class 8216 Technical and Other Tertiary Colleges into such categories as Colleges of Advanced Education, Forestry Schools, etc., and might provide a dissection of Primary and Secondary Schools between Government and Non-Government.

42. It may also be observed that in national accounts and public finance statistics, public authority expenditure will continue to be classified according to function; it is not practicable or appropriate to incorporate this kind of classification in a classification of establishments, such as the ASIC.



CHAPTER 3 : THE UNITS TO BE CLASSIFIED

ESTABLISHMENT AND RELATED UNITS

For statistical purposes an 'industry' is composed of units of some specified type mainly engaged in a specific kind of activity. Thus when statistics are classified by industry, the information shown under each industry heading represents totals for those units which comprise that industry. An understanding of the specifications of the units utilised in classifying statistics by industry is therefore essential to a clear understanding of such statistics. As indicated in Chapter 2, the ASIC is designed as a classification of establishments, with the provision that it may also be used in classifying other types of units, such as enterprises. The notion of the establishment is intended to relate to a physical unit (such as a factory), whereas in the case of the enterprise and related concepts, there is greater emphasis on legal considerations such as the separate legal entity or relationships between such entities. The following paragraphs set out the definitions of the units to be utilised in the integrated system of statistics in which the ASIC is to be applied.

2. It should be observed that the definition of the establishment unit set out below relates to the concept of the establishment in the new integrated statistical system. This differs in important respects from concepts of establishment used previously in Australian economic censuses. Previous concepts gave greater emphasis to distinctions in terms of different kinds of activity within individual locations - for example, where a wholesale warehouse made retail sales, a 'retail establishment' was split off from that warehouse, even if both wholesale and retail sales were made by the same employees and there was no discernible separate retailing division of the warehouse. In the same way, factory establishments were defined to cover only manufacturing activity, excluding any sales, delivery, or other activities carried on at the factory location. This approach involved an unrealistic concept which in many circumstances did not correspond to identifiable units actually existing in the economy, and also accentuated difficulties in collecting or estimating data relating to the statistical 'establishments'. At the same time, because censuses had been developed independently of each other, the approach was not always applied consistently in different censuses. Thus a repair workshop in a retail garage would be split off to form a separate 'factory', in the Annual Factory Census, but the whole garage, including the workshop, would be treated as a 'retail establishment' in the periodic retail censuses. Furthermore, some of the activities associated with the operations of factories, retail shops, etc. such as administrative offices or transport depots, were not covered. Because of these features, statistics from the different censuses could not be added together without many gaps and areas of overlapping.

3. In the light of this experience, two basic aims in the definition of the establishment unit in the integrated statistical system are:

- (a) to minimise, to the fullest extent practicable, the splitting of real operating units to form artificial statistical units. The purposes here are to adopt a realistic statistical concept relating to units which actually exist in the economy; to reduce the practical difficulties of data collection; and to improve the reliability of data reported.
- (b) to standardise the definition so that statistics covering operations in different fields of economic activity can be added together, without gaps or overlapping.

The adoption of the new definition of the establishment, designed to meet these objectives, also brings Australian practice much more closely into line with internationally accepted concepts.

4. The significance of the establishment in economic statistics is that it is the unit used in the compilation of detailed 'structural' statistics. These statistics relate to particulars such as value added, capital expenditure, or employment, classified by characteristics such as industry, size of establishment or geographical area. More specifically, the range of data items which it is desired to classify by these characteristics, in establishment statistics, is as follows:

Sales (including transfers of goods from one establishment to another within the same enterprise)

Other selected items of income (e.g. repair revenue, commission)

Stocks

Purchases and usage of materials, fuels, containers, etc.

Other selected expenses (e.g. repairs, delivery charges, commission)

Capital expenditure

Employment, wages and salaries

Other items of data such as those relating to appropriations of income, or to borrowing and lending transactions, are more appropriate to enterprise units (see paragraphs 46 to 55 in this Chapter).

5. The basic notion of the establishment is fairly straightforward. Essentially it is determined by constraints on ownership and location, i.e. it relates to operations carried out under one ownership at a single physical location. These are the main determinants but in certain circumstances, set out below, an additional constraint relating to activity is also applied. The constraint on location is itself relaxed in defining establishments which are mainly engaged in certain types of operations, such as construction activity, where the activities of one operating unit may be spread over a wide geographical area. Apart from these three constraints, the question of availability of accounting records relating to the data items specified in paragraph 4 in this Chapter also has a bearing on the definition of the establishment. This question is discussed more fully in paragraphs 41 to 45 in this Chapter.

6. Although this general notion of the establishment is clear enough, and can be readily applied in practice to the great majority of operating units actually encountered, there are nevertheless a large number of cases where the situation is more complex, and the boundaries of establishments, in the sense of individual operating units, are more difficult to discern. There are, in fact, a wide variety of different situations and, for the purpose of delineating the boundaries of establishments in a consistent fashion, it is necessary to supplement the broad definition of the establishment with a set of more detailed specifications. Paragraphs 7 to 12 in this Chapter explain more fully what is meant by the concepts of single ownership, separate location, and single activity, and subsequent paragraphs explain the application of these criteria in more detail.

Single Ownership

7. This term denotes the whole of the operations carried on by one enterprise, in the sense in which the term enterprise is defined below (thus it will in some circumstances differ from the notion of separate legal entity). Where more than one enterprise operates at one location, the operations of each such enterprise at that location are treated as if they were carried on at a separate location. This concept of ownership of operations is distinct from the concept of ownership of real estate. Thus if operations at a location are carried out by one enterprise which leases that location from a second enterprise, it is the fact that the operations are carried out at the location by the first enterprise that is taken into account in defining the establishment; the fact that the location itself is owned by the second enterprise is not relevant.

Separate Location

8. As mentioned above, in certain circumstances (such as in the case of construction activities) the location constraint is relaxed; this is discussed more fully in paragraphs 13 to 17 in this Chapter. Apart from those circumstances, in the majority of cases the concept of a separate location is clear-cut - one finds a single factory or shop, etc. operating under one ownership at one address. However, the term is not completely self-defining. In the case of mining, for example, the location is understood as relating to the individual mine, oil field, etc; where exploration activities are carried out on non-producing leases, the lease is regarded as comprising a separate location, but exploration activities on a producing lease are regarded as part of the mine location. Again, in the case of manufacturing, there might be two factories which are physically separate and under separate management but which are operated under one ownership at contiguous addresses; here each factory is regarded as a separate location. More generally, in reporting particulars of separate locations at which they operate, respondents are asked to report separately each individual office, retail shop, factory, plant, mine, depot, farm, etc. Some problems in interpretation of the term 'separate location' also arise in the case of operations carried out by a mobile work force, such as travelling sales representatives, timber getters, etc. Here the notion of a separate location relates to a relatively permanent base of operations of such a work force. Where individual employees operate from private homes but are controlled from some other location, the homes are not treated as

separate locations. However, where individuals work at home (or use their homes as operating bases) on their own account, the homes are regarded as separate locations.

9. Although the concept of a separate physical location is used as a basis for defining establishments, a number of modifications are necessary to the approach of treating each separate location as a separate establishment. Thus, for statistical purposes, some types of separate physical locations, such as storehouses, are considered to be 'ancillary units' rather than establishments. These are discussed more fully in paragraphs 31 to 40 in this Chapter. Apart from this consideration, there is a variety of practical situations where some modification is necessary - for example, it sometimes happens that some relatively minor operations of a factory may be carried on at a separate location for such reasons as shortage of space at the main location, but the operations at the minor location obviously form an integral part of the operations at the main location. The specific definition of the establishment has to take account of such situations, and in order to ensure a consistent basis of definitions, it is necessary to specify the circumstances in which separate physical locations are not treated as separate establishments. These specifications are set out in paragraphs 18 to 29 in this Chapter.

Single Activity

10. In principle, the notion of a single economic activity may be defined as narrowly (e.g. putting heads on pins) or broadly (e.g. manufacturing goods) as one wishes. Therefore, in order to relate this notion to a specific level of activity, the term 'single activity' in relation to the definition of the establishment relates to the totality of economic activities which have been made primary to one ASIC class. The classes have themselves been determined so as to accommodate, as far as practicable, the ranges of activities which are commonly carried on at separate physical locations, as ascertained by means of empirical investigations or on the basis of experience in statistical collections.

11. Even when single activity is understood in this sense, combinations of single activities at one location are common, and it would be neither desirable nor practicable to split every location which engaged in more than one single activity under one ownership. If the establishment were to be defined in terms of that part of a location engaged in activities primary to one industry heading, this would imply an artificial concept of the establishment, departing completely from the idea of a separate physical operating entity. Adoption of an artificial concept of the establishment of this nature would, moreover, reduce the relevance of the empirical basis of the industry headings (i.e. each heading relating to a range of activities commonly carried on in separate locations); it would be difficult to find a sound alternative basis for determining a level of activity which would be appropriate for defining industries. Apart from those conceptual considerations there is also the practical consideration that it is extremely difficult to obtain data for the range of items for which establishment statistics are compiled, in respect of 'splits' of locations, and if splitting were done on a large scale the reliability of the resulting statistics could be seriously affected. For these reasons the application of a constraint based on single activity is

restricted to a relatively small number of cases where it appears realistic to regard a part of the operations at a separate location as a separate operating entity. The circumstances in which this is done are specified more fully in paragraphs 19 to 29 in this Chapter.

12. Thus the basic concept of the establishment is a unit consisting of all the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise at a single physical location, with the provisos that in some circumstances locations are treated as ancillary units rather than establishments, that in some circumstances separate locations are combined to form one establishment, and that in some circumstances a single physical location engaged in more than one activity (i.e. engaged in activities primary to more than one class) is split to form more than one establishment. Paragraphs 13 to 29 in this Chapter set out the circumstances in which locations are combined or split to form establishments, and these are followed by an explanation of the concept of the ancillary unit.

Relaxation of Location Constraint

13. The most important circumstances in which locations are combined to form establishments relate to those divisions, sub-divisions, groups or classes of the ASIC for which the location constraint is relaxed for the purposes of defining the establishment. These circumstances are outlined in paragraphs 14 to 17 in this Chapter.

14. In the case of mineral exploration activities carried out on non-producing leases, the establishment is regarded as covering all such locations (i.e. all the non-producing leases) within the one State.

15. It is common to find that operating entities, mainly engaged in activities which are primary to classes in Sub-division 36 Electricity and Gas (in Division D) and Division E Construction (Sub-divisions 41 and 42), engage in operations ranging over a wide geographical area, but are managed as one unit. In these three Sub-divisions the concept of the establishment relates, in general, to all locations of the one enterprise in the one State, which are mainly engaged in activities primary to one of the following specified areas of the ASIC:

Class 3610 Electricity Generation and Distribution

Class 3620 Gas Production and Distribution

Division E Construction

This general concept has been modified in cases where, in accordance with rules set out below for splitting locations, a location is split into a part engaged mainly in activities primary to one of these specified areas of ASIC and a part engaged mainly in other activities; in that case the establishment for the purposes of Sub-divisions 36, 41 and 42 includes, naturally, only the relevant part of the split location. In the case of an enterprise whose locations are mainly engaged in activities primary to Division E Construction, the definition of the establishment is extended to include any off-site workshops which are mainly engaged in producing goods and subsequently installing or fixing these at construction projects undertaken by the enterprise (i.e. if the one workforce is used both for producing goods and installing them). Moreover, any other off-site workshops operated

by the enterprise at the same location as the operating base of construction activities would also be included in the construction establishments, (unless the value of the output of an individual workshop located at the operating base exceeds \$1,000,000 - see paragraph 23 in this Chapter). This extension is made because such activities are commonly carried on as an integral part of the operations of the construction establishment.

16. A further part of the ASIC in which it is necessary to relax the location constraint is in Division J Public Administration and Defence, Class 7103 Local Government Administration. Local government authorities engage in a wide variety of activities, which may be primary to many different classes in the ASIC. Many of these activities are, however, commonly regarded as an integral part of the ordinary processes of local government administration, and combinations of such activities commonly occur at the one location; moreover, separate accounting records are not commonly maintained for the individual activities involved. To deal with this situation, Class 7103 has been created as an 'overlapping' class, so that certain activities which are primary to other classes are also primary to Class 7103 when these activities are carried out by local government authorities. Correspondingly, the concept of the establishment for the purposes of Class 7103 embraces all the locations operated by a particular local government authority, which are mainly engaged in activities primary to Class 7103. Any location operated by a local government authority, other than an ancillary unit, which is mainly engaged in activities which are not primary to Class 7103, is an establishment classified to the appropriate class on the basis of its major activity (subject to the normal rules for combining and splitting locations set out in paragraphs 13 to 15 and 16 to 29 in this Chapter). The establishment to be classified to Class 7103 comprises the whole of the activities of each local government authority, except for the establishments which have been identified as set out in the preceding sentence, and which would be classified to other classes. It is convenient to specify the range of activities primary to Class 7103 by listing the activities which are not primary to that Class; the activities which are not primary to Class 7103 comprise all the activities primary to classes in Divisions A to G, as well as activities primary to certain specific classes in Divisions K and L, namely Classes 8126 Child Health Clinics, 8211 Pre-School Centres, 8221 Libraries, 8454 Sanitary and Garbage Disposal Services, and 9333 Crematorium and Cemetery Operation. In applying the rules for combining locations in the case of construction activities of local government authorities, a size limit of \$1,000,000 worth of construction activity by the one local government authority in the one year is substituted for the size limit specified in paragraph 24 below.

17. It is possible that experience in application of the ASIC may indicate the desirability of relaxing the location constraint - i.e. to have one establishment cover all the locations of an enterprise in one State, which are mainly engaged in specified activities - in some other parts of the ASIC. For example, this might be found appropriate in Division G, in respect of transport activities. This question will be examined more fully when statistical compilations relating to the structure of the transport industries, and possibly

industries in some other areas of the ASIC, have been developed. In the meantime, apart from the areas of the ASIC referred to in the preceding paragraph and the circumstances set out in paragraphs 18 to 40 in this Chapter, the establishment, for the purposes of Division G and any similar areas of the ASIC, will be considered to be the separate physical location operated by one enterprise (and with the convention that the term 'location' signifies the base of operations in the case of mobile work forces).

Other Combinations of Locations

18. Apart from the cases considered in the preceding paragraphs, and leaving aside the question of ancillary units which is discussed below, there are some other specific circumstances in which separate locations are combined to form establishments. This treatment applies to two kinds of situation:

- (a) where one location is used merely to accommodate what is obviously an integral part of an establishment operating principally at another location 'close by' - e.g. where because of shortage of space some part of an operation (such as, the packaging department of a factory) is 'hived off' to a separate location.
- (b) where two (or more) locations, situated close by one another, are 'in the same industry' ¹ and their operations are 'inextricably mixed' e.g. they have common employees and combined accounts, which make it obvious that the two are operated as one entity. For example in Class 4862 Used Motor Vehicles and Parts (including Wrecking) in Sub-division 48 Retail Trade it might be found that two used-car yards are operated by the same sales staff and a customer who calls at one yard may be sold a vehicle from the stock at the second yard, and also that only one set of accounts is kept, covering the combined operations of the two yards. In the case of very small locations the operations would be regarded as 'inextricably mixed' if there were either no separate employees or no separate records; for larger locations both these criteria would have to be satisfied.

For both kinds of cases, locations are combined to form one establishment only when the locations are within the same local government area, since otherwise statistics for local government areas would be affected. (This rule is modified where two locations are extremely close, e.g. on opposite sides of a street, and happen to be separated by a local government authority boundary line.) The process of combining locations to form multi-location establishments in these circumstances is referred to in the statistical system as the 'absorption' of one location into an establishment mainly centred on another location.

1. The term 'in the same industry' is used as a convenient shorthand way of saying 'respectively engaged predominantly in kinds of activity which are primary to the same class of the ASIC'.

Splitting of Locations

19. Locations are split to form more than one establishment in two types of circumstances. Firstly, there are certain commonly encountered combinations of activities where empirical investigations have indicated that separate accounting records relating to individual activities (in the sense that a single activity corresponds to the totality of activities primary to one class, as explained in paragraph 10 in this Chapter) at the one location are generally available for the range of data desired for compilation of establishment statistics. This characteristic is taken as evidence that it is realistic to regard each such activity within the one location as a separate operating entity, and hence to treat it as a separate establishment. Certain class headings in the ASIC have been specifically included as separate headings to take account of this situation. The classes concerned are listed in the following sub-paragraphs; each sub-paragraph shows the two or more classes corresponding to activities commonly mixed at the one location, and for which separate accounting records are generally available.

- (a) 0131 Poultry for Meat and 2112 Fresh and Frozen Poultry
- (b) 0141 Grapes and 2194 Wine and Brandy
- (c) 1201 Black Coal and 3610 Electricity Generation and Distribution
- (d) 1202 Brown Coal and 3610 Electricity Generation and Distribution
- (e) 2121 Liquid Milk and Cream, 2122 Butter, 2123 Cheese, 2124 Ice Cream and Other Frozen Confections and 2125 Milk Products n.e.c.

A location engaged in one of the combinations of activities specified in these sub-paragraphs would be split into establishments corresponding to the industry headings specified in that sub-paragraph, if there were \$100,000 or more in output or sales of a secondary activity which is primary to one of the industries specified in the sub-paragraph. The term 'secondary activity' here denotes 'all the activities engaged in at the location which are primary to one industry other than the industry to which the location would be classified if it were treated as one establishment'. For example, if a location mainly engaged in growing grapes also produces wine, with annual sales of wine amounting to \$100,000 or more, the location will be split into two establishments - one mainly engaged in growing grapes, the other mainly engaged in manufacturing wine. The purpose of the cut-off point is to eliminate the need to split small mixed locations which do not have a substantial effect on the specialisation and coverage ratios for the industries concerned. A location which engages in activities specified as primary to a class in one of the above sub-paragraphs in combination with activities primary to one or more other classes, would be split if the output or sales of the activities primary to each of those classes were \$100,000 or more.

20. For categories in the preceding sub-paragraphs 19(a), (b), (c) and (d), any output of the first-mentioned activity of each category, which is used in producing the output of the second-mentioned activity in that category, is valued and taken into account in applying

the test specified in paragraph 19. For the category in sub-paragraph 19(e) any output of one of the activities which is used in producing the output of another of the activities, is not taken into account in applying this test. The difference in approach is based on the fact that the categories in sub-paragraphs 19(a), (b), (c) and (d) comprise combinations of activities primary to more than one division, whereas that in sub-paragraph 19(e) comprises a combination of activities which are all primary to the one division (see also paragraphs 23 and 25 in this Chapter).

21. The second type of situation in which locations are split to form more than one establishment relates to cases which are not specifically provided for in the structure of the ASIC, as were those considered in the preceding paragraph, but which engage on a large scale in activities primary to more than one industry heading. More specifically, this category is intended to relate to locations operating on a scale such that the activities at the location which are primary to each industry heading could be expected to be more commonly organised as separate operating entities at separate locations. For example, a location engaged both in large-scale production of womens skirts (primary to Class 2422) and large-scale production of mens trousers (primary to Class 2423) might be regarded as an exceptional case and split to form two establishments, since each of these activities, if engaged in on a large scale, would more commonly be carried on at a separate location. In assessing just what size limits should be applied in determining that activities are large - scale in this sense, two factors have an important bearing. Firstly, the splitting of such locations has the important practical effect of increasing the usefulness of the industry statistics for some purposes, by increasing the specialisation and coverage ratios for the industries affected. On the other hand, in a considerable proportion of these cases, it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable data, in respect of the activities primary to each industry heading, covering the range of items for which it is desired to compile establishment statistics. For this reason it has been necessary to keep to manageable proportions the incidence of cases which are split, by determining size limits which are relatively high. The size limits set out in the following paragraphs have been assessed, on the basis of past experience, with these considerations in mind. It is envisaged that, following the 1969 integrated economic censuses, an analysis will be made of the effect of employing possible alternative splitting size limits. Such analysis possibly could lead to some revision of limits.

22. It is considered that splitting of locations in this second category is most appropriate where the combination of activities engaged in at a location comprises activities primary to more than one division of the ASIC. In cases where the combination of activities relates wholly to activities primary to the one division, splitting of the location to form more than one establishment is considered less appropriate in some divisions than in others. In Division F Wholesale and Retail Trade, for example, it appears to be characteristic of locations whose main activities are primary to this Division that they frequently have a relatively more diverse range of activities than locations whose main activities are primary to some other areas, for example Division C Manufacturing, and hence splitting of locations is less appropriate within Division F than within Division C.

23. Following this approach, locations engaged in combinations of activities primary to classes in more than one division are in general split into more than one establishment where the gross receipts from output of a secondary activity amount to \$1,000,000 or more. For the purpose of applying this test, output of an activity primary to one division, which is used at the location in producing output primary to another division, is valued and taken into account.

24. Two specific exceptions are made to this general size limit: where the secondary activity is electricity generation, the size limit is to be specified in terms of outside sales (including transfers out) by the location concerned of a quantity of kWh which would be equivalent to \$100,000 in gross receipts (for this purpose output of electricity generated and used within the location is not taken into account); where the secondary activity is primary to a class within Division E Construction, the size limit is \$10,000,000 worth of construction activity by the enterprise in one State in the one year. It should be observed that where an electricity establishment, gas establishment, or construction establishment (see paragraph 15 in this Chapter) engages in secondary activity which is primary to a sub-division other than 36, 41 and 42, each location engaged in that secondary activity is considered separately, to determine whether the secondary activity at the individual location has an output of \$1,000,000 or more and hence should be split off to form a separate establishment.

25. For locations engaged in combinations of activities primary to more than one class within Division C Manufacturing, where the combination is of the 'horizontal integration' type (i.e. where the output of each of the activities is sold or transferred to other establishments), the location is in general, split into two or more establishments where the value of sales and transfers of any secondary activity amounts to \$1,000,000 or more. (However, the location would not be split where the secondary activity was clearly of the nature of a by-product, necessarily produced in the course of the production of the main activity). In combinations of activities within Division C which involve 'vertical integration' (i.e. where some or all of the output of one activity is not sold or transferred out to other locations but is used in further processing at the producing location) the location is not split unless the value of sales and transfers of the secondary activity amounts to \$1,000,000 or more - i.e. the output used in further processing at the one location is not taken into account in applying this test. Partly this is because some classes in the ASIC have been specifically defined to take account of vertical integration; an example is Class 2316 Cotton, Silk, and Flax Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics, which covers establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing yarns, and manufacturing broadwoven fabrics from those yarns. It is also partly because the practical difficulties of splitting vertically integrated locations are such that this procedure is confined in the main to cases where the vertically integrated activities are primary to more than one Division. Similar considerations apply for locations mainly engaged in combinations of activities primary to more than one class within Division E Mining.

26. Within Division F Wholesale and Retail Trade, where a location engages in combinations of activities which are primary to more than one class within Sub-division 46-47 Wholesale Trade, or in a combination

of activities which are primary to classes in both Sub-division 46-47 and Sub-division 48 Retail Trade, the location is split if sales of the secondary activity amount to \$1,000,000 or more, and if the enterprise indicates that the different activities at the location operate as separate organisational units e.g. under separate divisional control. Such combinations are, of course, all of the horizontally integrated type. In the case of locations engaged in combinations of activities primary to more than one class within Sub-division 48 Retail Trade, secondary activities primary to that Sub-division are not split off to form separate establishments.

27. In some cases, administrative offices of public authorities are partly engaged in general public administration and regulatory functions which are primary to Sub-division 71 Public Administration, in Division J (e.g. administering a scheme of pensions for ex-servicemen) and partly in managing specific operations which are primary to other Divisions (e.g. operating hospitals, which is primary to Division K Community Services). Where such an administrative office has 50 or more employees engaged in activities primary to Division J, and 50 or more engaged in managing activities primary to another Division, the location is split into an establishment covering the activities primary to Division J, and an administrative office of an 'ancillary' nature, covering the management of the activities primary to the other Division (see paragraphs 34 and 38 in this Chapter).

28. In Division L, in the case of large clubs which have club rooms and sporting grounds at the one location, if the sporting ground is used for mass spectator sport it is split off and allocated to Group 912 Sport and Recreation, leaving the club room facilities to be classified as a club within Group 922 Clubs (other clubs which have club rooms and sporting grounds at the one location are classified to Group 922 on the basis that the club rooms normally represent the major economic activity in these cases).

29. Except in the cases set out above, it is envisaged that locations engaged in combinations of activities which are all primary to one division would not, as a general rule, be split, whatever the size of the secondary activity. Possibly some modification of this approach may be found necessary, for divisions outside the scope of the integrated economic censuses, when further studies have been made of those parts of the ASIC.

Locations Not Yet in Operation

30. Where an enterprise has incurred capital expenditure (beyond the mere purchase of land) for a location at which it intends to operate an establishment, that location is treated as an establishment for statistical purposes even though it has not commenced operations.

Administrative Offices and Ancillary Units

31. The concept of the ancillary unit is of a location mainly engaged in providing services to other locations in the same enterprise. In this respect it is similar to the concept of an administrative office as a location mainly engaged in providing administrative services to other locations in the same enterprise.

The two concepts have been distinguished, however, because in many cases administrative offices not only provide services, but also provide policy direction and management; in view of the existence of such cases, the term 'ancillary unit' would not adequately convey the nature of the functions of administrative offices, and accordingly in the integrated statistical system that term is applied only to locations mainly engaged in providing services other than administrative services. However, for the purposes of simplifying the exposition in paragraphs 32 to 40 in this Chapter, the term 'ancillary unit' has sometimes been used in those paragraphs as a convenient shorthand way of referring to both concepts (i.e. to administrative offices as well as to ancillary units properly speaking). Likewise the term 'ancillary activity category' has been used in those paragraphs to relate to administrative services as well as to other types of services. Substantially, the concept of the ancillary unit has its origin in the fact that it is common to find one economic activity being carried on in a 'service' or 'supporting' role to other activities in the same enterprise. This is particularly so with certain types of service activities such as those listed in paragraph 33 in this Chapter, where the results of the activities do not actually form part of the 'end product' of the enterprise nor do they stand side by side with the other activities as 'end products' in their own right. These administrative and service activities owe their whole existence to the other activities of the enterprise.

32. A number of these service activities are, of course, found to some extent in all kinds of economic units; often they are insignificant in scale and are not even specifically recognised as being there - they are an integral part of the economic activity of the establishment. However, the larger the organisation becomes, the more these supporting activities tend to be organised as separate recognisable sections or departments; when this occurs they may ultimately be located separately from any other activities of the organisation. Generally, business organisations that have such 'service' activities at separate locations regard them as having a supporting role - as existing only to provide services to the 'main activities' of the organisation - and thus in some sense having a different status from that of an ordinary operating location, and they tend not to keep any comprehensive separate records relating to such units. For these reasons, it is necessary to devise some special rules for dealing with these supporting locations in the ASIC. In general, where a location mainly engaged in such administrative or service activities provides half or more of its services to other enterprises, it is regarded as an establishment in its own right. Where it provides more than half its services to other locations within the same enterprise, it is treated as an ancillary unit. From the standpoint of industry classification, the essential difference between an establishment and an ancillary unit is that an establishment is classified to industry according to its own major activity, whereas an ancillary unit is not classified to industry on the basis of its own major activity, but is given a 'reflected' industry code based on the industry codes which have been given to the establishments which it administers or serves. Where a location, which on the basis outlined above would be treated as an

ancillary unit, serves only one establishment which is in the same local government area, the first location can be absorbed into that establishment (e.g. if the same employees work at the ancillary unit and the establishment) since both locations would be classified to the one industry and the one local government area. For purposes such as supplementing statistics compiled for establishments, and providing for classification of some statistics according to local government areas, a restricted range of items of data will be collected in respect of ancillary units. It is also intended to explore the feasibility of developing a supplementary classification of ancillary units in which each ancillary unit would be classified on the basis of its own major activity.

33. Locations which might potentially be ancillary units in the sense that they are predominantly engaged in the relevant kinds of service activities come to notice in two ways. Firstly, any location belonging to a multi-location enterprise and engaged predominantly in activities coming within certain defined common categories is treated as a potential ancillary unit and specifically examined to determine whether it meets the conditions for treatment as an establishment or as an ancillary unit. These categories are

- (i) administrative offices
- (ii) storage
- (iii) laboratories, testing, etc.
- (iv) transport depots
- (v) motor vehicle repair and maintenance
- (vi) manufacturers' sales offices

Secondly, provision is also made for any other kind of location (belonging to a multi-location enterprise) engaged mainly in service activities to be regarded as a potential ancillary unit and subjected to the specific tests if it happens to come to notice as apparently operating in an ancillary role: such cases are referred to as ancillary activity category (vii).

34. Subject to the proviso mentioned in the third last sentence of paragraph 32 in this Chapter, locations in category (i) are all treated as ancillary units; this category includes administrative offices of public authorities, where the administrative office is mainly engaged in managing operations which are primary to Divisions other than Division J (including such 'administrative offices' found by splitting locations as set out in paragraph 27 in this Chapter). Locations in categories (ii) to (v) and (vii) are treated as establishments if they have 50 per cent or more of outside transactions, and as ancillary units otherwise. Some exceptions to this rule, in the case of locations mainly engaged in certain types of transport and repair activities, are set out in paragraph 39 in this Chapter,

² The term 'outside transactions' denotes services provided outside the enterprise to which the locations belong.

35. With respect to category (vi), the term 'manufacturers' sales office' is used here to relate to sales offices that deal in goods made by the same enterprise (any manufacturers' sales offices, so called, which mainly deal in goods made by other related enterprises, are not considered here since they are automatically treated as whole-sale establishments). A manufacturers' sales office dealing in goods made by the same enterprise is treated as an establishment if it supplies goods to customers from stocks physically held either at its own premises or premises under its control; otherwise it is treated as an ancillary unit.

36. In addition to the above categories, ancillary units also arise through the application of the concept of the ancillary enterprise. All locations operated by holding companies or property owning companies which were treated as ancillary enterprises would be regarded as ancillary units (see paragraphs 54 and 55 in this Chapter).

37. Where services of the types referred to in paragraph 33 in this Chapter are provided by a part of a location (an 'ancillary section'), these activities are not normally recognised as a separate unit of any type but are simply absorbed into the operations of the establishment at which the ancillary section is located. However, where an ancillary section which is the head office of the enterprise - coming within category (i) (administrative offices) - administers other establishments as well as the one at which it is located, and the establishment at which it is located is in a different industry from the predominant industry amongst the establishments served, the ancillary section (i.e. the head office) is treated as an ancillary unit, and classified to the predominant industry amongst the establishments served. In other cases, where an ancillary section is so much larger than an establishment at the same location that inclusion of the ancillary section in the establishment would distort the data for the establishment, the ancillary section is treated as an ancillary unit (this latter treatment arises primarily from considerations relative to other types of classification, e.g. classification by size of unit, rather than from considerations relative to industry classification).

38. Ancillary units formed by splitting public authority administrative offices on the basis set out in paragraph 27 in this Chapter also are classified to the predominant industry amongst the establishments they manage.

39. As mentioned above, an exception to the general approach is made in the case of locations engaged in certain types of transport and repair activities, which might come within the scope of ancillary activity category (vii) or, in some cases, of category (v). These special cases and the treatments proposed for them are as follows:

- (a) Captive³ shipping lines - these will be treated as establishments even if predominantly providing services within the enterprise, except where they are below a size cut-off point, which is yet to be specified.

3. The notion of 'captive' activity relates mainly to the situation where activities primary to one class are carried out as part of a vertically integrated operation in an establishment or enterprise whose final products are primary to another class.

- (b) Captive airlines - these will be treated as establishments even if predominantly providing services within the enterprise, except where they are below a size cut-off point, which is yet to be specified.
- (c) Captive pipelines - these will be treated as establishments even if predominantly providing services within the enterprise, except where they are below a size cut-off point, which is yet to be specified.
- (d) Captive railway lines - in order to separate the larger captive railway lines from the short lengths of line commonly found on sugar cane farms, at coal mines, etc., a size criterion of 100 million ton miles a year is applied. Lines larger than this are treated as establishments even if predominantly serving the same enterprise. Captive railway lines smaller than this generally are regarded as part of the establishment to which they are attached but in some cases where they are attached to more than one establishment they are treated as ancillary units.
- (e) Captive ship repair yards - these will be treated as establishments even if predominantly repairing the enterprise's own ships.
- (f) Aircraft repair workshops - aircraft repair and maintenance is regarded as covering two different activities:
 - (i) major repair and major overhaul services
 - (ii) minor repair and maintenance services

The former activity is primary to Class 3224 Aircraft Building and Repair, and all repair workshops mainly engaged in this activity are treated as establishments even if predominantly repairing the enterprise's own aircraft. The activity of minor repair and maintenance is primary to Class 5401 Air Passenger and Freight Transport.

- (g) Railway and tramway repair workshops - railway locomotive and railway and tramway rolling stock repair and maintenance is regarded as covering two different activities:
 - (i) major repair and major overhaul services
 - (ii) minor repair and maintenance services

The former is an activity primary to Class 3223 Railway Locomotives and Rolling Stock Manufacture and Repair, and repair workshops predominantly engaged in this activity are treated as establishments even if they are mainly repairing the enterprise's own equipment. Minor repair and maintenance of railway locomotives and rolling stock is primary to Class 5200 Railway

Transport. Minor repair and maintenance of tramway rolling stock is primary to Class 5102 Bus and Tramway Transport.

- (h) Bus repair workshops - repair and maintenance of buses is regarded as comprising two different activities:

- (i) engine reconditioning
- (ii) repair and maintenance (except engine reconditioning)

Engine reconditioning is primary to Class 3214 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories n.e.c. (in Division C Manufacturing), and any bus repair workshops mainly engaged in this activity would be treated as establishments even if predominantly working on the enterprise's own equipment. Repair and maintenance of buses (except engine reconditioning) is primary to Group 486 Dealers in Motor Vehicles and Boats and Retailers of Petrol, Motor Vehicle Parts, Tyres and Related Products (in Sub-division 48 Retail Trade). Such repair and maintenance activity is covered by ancillary activity category (v), so that any separately located bus repair workshops mainly engaged in this activity and predominantly working on the enterprise's own buses are treated as ancillary units (and hence are classified to the industry of the establishments they serve, namely Class 5102 Bus and Tramway Transport).

- (i) Motor truck, etc. repair workshops - repair and maintenance of heavy motor trucks, etc. is regarded as comprising two different activities:

- (i) engine reconditioning
- (ii) repair and maintenance (except engine reconditioning)

Engine reconditioning is primary to Class 3214 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories n.e.c. (in Division C Manufacturing). Repair and maintenance of these vehicles (except engine reconditioning) is primary to Group 486 Dealers in Motor Vehicles and Boats and Retailers of Petrol, Motor Vehicle Parts, Tyres and Related Products (in Sub-division 48 Retail Trade) and locations engaged in this activity are covered by ancillary activity category (v). Hence locations engaged in this activity and predominantly working on the enterprise's own trucks, etc. are treated as ancillary units (and are classified to the industry of the establishments they serve).

40. Where an enterprise has incurred capital expenditure (beyond the mere purchase of land) for a location at which it intends to set up an ancillary unit, that location is treated as an ancillary unit for statistical purposes, even though it has not commenced providing services.

Availability of Accounting Records

41. Reference has been made at various points to the question of availability of accounting records for the range of data items which it is desired to compile for establishment statistics. This factor naturally has a considerable bearing on the method of distinguishing separate establishments. In some standard industrial classifications the definition of individual establishment units depends partly on the availability of accounting records for various activities within each enterprise. This approach has not been adopted in the ASIC, for a number of reasons.

42. Firstly, investigations carried out in connection with the construction of the ASIC have shown that there is a considerable degree of variation in the accounting practices of different enterprises, and definition of the establishment in terms of the availability of accounting records in the individual cases would lead to similar situations being treated differently solely on account of the differences between individual accounting systems. Secondly, the criterion of availability of accounting records for the specified range of data in the individual cases is by no means clear-cut in practice. For example, it is not uncommon to encounter cases where the precise range of data items desired is not available, but where the information which is available in respect of specific parts of the enterprises could, with a small degree of estimation, be made to serve the purpose - in such circumstances the criterion is open to substantial differences in interpretation. Moreover, the availability of accounting data is to some extent a matter for discussion between the statistical authority and the individual enterprise - in some circumstances an enterprise is prepared to make some modifications to its system of records to meet statistical requirements.

43. Besides these considerations, the question of availability of accounting records has received a good deal of attention in the construction of the ASIC headings themselves. Thus these headings have been designed to take account, as far as practicable, of the way in which different activities are commonly mixed at one location; where potential industries would require a substantial degree of splitting of locations to achieve acceptable specialisation ratios, industry classes have been set up only where investigation showed that separate accounts were generally available for the parts of locations engaged in activities primary to each of those classes. Moreover, one of the aims of defining the establishment in terms of combinations of locations in certain specified circumstances, as described above, and of providing that only very large locations would be split (except for industries referred to in paragraph 19 in this Chapter for which splitting is explicitly provided in the structure of the Classification), is to minimise the incidence of cases in which establishments do not have available the full range of data required for establishment statistics.

44. Thus, in the construction of the ASIC and in the definition of the establishment, considerable weight has been given to the general practices of enterprises in maintaining accounting records relating to separate parts of their operations. However, the Classification and establishment definition are not modified, in their practical application, to suit the accounting practices of individual enterprises (naturally, the accounting practices of individual enterprises will have a bearing on arrangements made for collection of data relating to the establishments, once these have been identified - e.g. where there is a need for imputation of some items).

45. There are therefore some cases where estimation is necessary, perhaps the most important being where satisfactory transfer values are not recorded in respect of goods ~~transferred~~ from one establishment to another within the same enterprise. In the specific case of transfer values, detailed reporting instructions and standardised adjustment procedures are to be utilised to ensure that any estimation necessary is carried out on a consistent basis. Moreover, the device, which is to be adopted in the integrated economic censuses, of collecting an enterprise form with which individual establishment forms have to be reconciled, is intended to provide an effective means of ensuring that any estimates necessary for other items are made on a consistent basis for the various establishments within each enterprise.

ENTERPRISE GROUP AND ENTERPRISE

46. As indicated in Chapter 2 the ASIC may be used for classifying enterprise-type units as well as for classifying establishments. In the integrated statistical system in which ASIC is to be applied, two levels of enterprise-type units are recognised - the enterprise group and the enterprise, the broader of these being the enterprise group.

Enterprise Group

47. The basic concept of the enterprise group is that of a unit comprising all the operations in Australia of a group of legal entities under common ownership or control, e.g. companies which are related in terms of the Companies Acts. The concept also covers a single company which is not related to any other company (such a company would be both an 'enterprise group' and an 'enterprise'). A company owned by two or more other companies (none of which owns more than 50 per cent) is treated as an individual enterprise group separate from either of the companies which own it.

48. Joint ventures not incorporated as separate companies are treated as separate enterprise groups except in the case of mining exploration joint ventures; because of the rapidity with which the latter type of joint ventures can be set up, changed in composition or broken up, the activities of such joint ventures are not treated as separate units, the activities being regarded as merely extensions of the activities of the participating enterprises.

49. Where two or more unincorporated businesses are owned by partnerships with some common membership, each separate partnership is treated as a separate enterprise group.

50. In the case of government authorities the concept of the enterprise group does not have the same relevance as in the case of private undertakings. Currently in the integrated statistical system each government department or other separately constituted statutory authority is considered as a separate enterprise group. This is in line with the tentative suggestion on this point in ISIC, but may require review in the light of further investigation and experience.

Enterprise

51. The basic concept of the enterprise is the unit comprising all operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. The term 'legal entity' is used to cover an individual person (such as a sole trader) or partnership or company. The term 'operating' is specified in order to exclude 'non-operating' companies which have no employees and do no business; these are very numerous. In general, for the purposes of defining enterprises, individual non-operating companies are attached to individual related operating companies in the enterprise group.

52. The main variations from the concept of the enterprise consisting of an operating legal entity (including associated non-operating companies where they exist) are:

- (a) companies which could be regarded as non-operating because they have no employees of their own but which belong in the category 'financial enterprises' in the National Accounts (e.g. hire purchase or other instalment credit companies, companies formed to operate superannuation schemes, investment companies holding shares in companies outside the enterprise group); these are treated as separate enterprises.
- (b) companies for which no separate records or accounts are maintained (i.e. no separate accounts are kept for management purposes - disregarding minimum accounts kept merely for taxation or company registration purposes); these are amalgamated to form one enterprise.
- (c) holding or property-owning companies which have employees but which are related to only one operating company are amalgamated with that operating company.

53. As in the case of the enterprise group, with respect to government authorities the integrated statistical system currently considers each government department or other separately constituted statutory authority as a separate enterprise, in line with the tentative ISIC suggestion, but this treatment is subject to further investigation.

Ancillary Enterprise

54. This concept relates to a company which is treated as a separate enterprise unit and for which a full range of enterprise data will not be collected. It will cover the following kinds of cases:

- (a) Holding companies, with their own employees, whose main function is to provide administrative services to more than one other enterprise in the enterprise group.
- (b) Property-owning companies whose main function is to own and receive rent from property, and/or incur capital expenditure on property, used by more than one other enterprise in the enterprise group.

A corollary of this concept is that such units do not have any component establishments - all their component locations are ancillary units.

55. Ancillary enterprises will not be classified to the industry corresponding to their own major activity, but will receive a reflected industry code based on the predominant industry of the enterprises they serve. Ancillary units which comprise an ancillary enterprise are classified to the same industry as the ancillary enterprise.

CHAPTER 4 : DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION

STANDARDS FOR RECOGNISING CLASSES

In devising the classes of the ASIC the aim has been to have the class headings relate to groups of establishments mainly engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity, with the qualification that any such group of establishments should meet certain quantitative standards relating to homogeneity of output (in terms of minimum acceptable specialisation and coverage ratios) and importance (in terms of output measures such as sales or gross receipts).

2. The extent to which this approach can be applied varies in different areas of the Classification, depending upon the amount and type of quantitative information available for those areas. In the case of classes coming within the scope of (i.e. to be included in) the first integrated economic censuses to be conducted in 1969, it will be practicable to calculate specialisation and coverage ratios on the basis of relatively comprehensive data. For classes in other areas this is not practicable at the present time, and it has been necessary to rely on whatever material is available from other statistical collections, or from special field investigations made for the purpose. Such material has been critically examined for the purpose of assessing the likely homogeneity of groups of establishments which might be recognised as constituting a class in the ASIC. Where adequate quantitative data are not available, this assessment has, of necessity, been based on the judgment of the statistician.

3. The discussion below relating to calculation of homogeneity ratios¹ thus has most relevance, at the present stage of development of the integrated system, to the areas of the ASIC corresponding to the scope of the first integrated economic censuses - namely Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and certain Services. During the processing of those censuses a review will be made of the homogeneity ratios of classes in the scope of the censuses, and where necessary classes will be modified so as to provide improved ratios. The final edition of the ASIC, accordingly, will not be published until after the 1969 economic censuses have been held.

1. The term 'homogeneity ratios' is used to relate to both specialisation ratios and coverage ratios.

Homogeneity Ratios

4. As an industry is normally defined in terms of its characteristic output (i.e. its primary activities), an output measure such as value of output (as calculated currently for mines or factories), value added, sales or gross receipts, should ideally be used to calculate homogeneity ratios for industries, rather than measures of input, such as employment or materials used. In the broad sense in which the term output is used here it covers all production whether of goods or of services. Measurement of homogeneity of industries therefore involves selecting the most appropriate output measure available taking into account the items of data that will be collected in the integrated censuses.

5. The preferred measure of output for the purpose of calculating homogeneity ratios would be value added, since this would provide a fairer indication of the relative use of resources of labour and capital equipment by establishments in activities primary to different industries. However, as data relating to value added in individual activities within the one establishment will not usually be available, the best measure which will be available in practice is the value of sales (or gross receipts). This measure, of course, has some deficiencies, arising for example from the fact that receipts for commission or repair work are not comparable with gross receipts for goods which the establishment has produced for sale, or purchased for resale. Because of this sort of deficiency, in some circumstances activities may be given inappropriate weights if specialisation and coverage ratios are calculated on the basis of gross receipts, without any adjustment.

Calculation of Specialisation and Coverage Ratios

6. The following example provides a broad illustration of methods of calculating both specialisation and coverage ratios, as well as illustrating some of the problems encountered in calculating specialisation ratios on the basis of gross receipts. The example illustrates the situation in two hypothetical classes, 'Retailing of commodity A' and 'Repair of commodity A', having the pattern of gross receipts, and value added, respectively shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Class	Activity			
	Retailing of commodity A (\$m)	Repair of commodity A (\$m)	Other activities (\$m)	All activities (\$m)
	<u>Receipts</u>			
Retailing of commodity A	92.0	3.0	5.0	100.0
Repair of commodity A	10.0	25.0	3.0	38.0
Other classes	8.0	3.0		
All classes	110.0	31.0		
	<u>Value Added</u>			
Retailing of commodity A	18.4	2.1	2.5	23.0
Repair of commodity A	2.0	17.5	1.5	21.0
Other classes	1.6	2.1		
All classes	22.0	21.7		

7. Table 2 illustrates the specialisation ratios obtained on the basis of receipts and value added respectively, and the coverage ratio (which will normally be of the same order for both bases).

TABLE 2

Class	Specialisation ratio, on the basis of -		Coverage ratio
	Receipts	Value Added	
Retailing of commodity A	$\frac{92.0}{100.0} = 92\%$	$\frac{18.4}{23.0} = 80\%$	$\frac{92.0}{110.0} = 84\%$
Repair of commodity A	$\frac{25.0}{38.0} = 66\%$	$\frac{17.5}{21.0} = 83\%$	$\frac{25.0}{31.0} = 81\%$

8. It will be observed that the calculation of the specialisation ratio for the 'Repair of commodity A' class on the basis of receipts gives a relatively low ratio which might be considered unacceptable, whereas the specialisation ratio based on value added would be relatively high. Cases of this nature tend to occur where establishments mainly engaged in the activity primary to one class are also engaged to a substantial extent in activities primary to one or more other classes, with the characteristic that value added in the

activities primary to the latter classes represents a significantly lower proportion of receipts in those activities, than is the case in the activity primary to the first class. In these cases, if specialisation ratios are based on receipts, a lower ratio would be more acceptable than for industries where calculation of specialisation ratios on either basis would give much the same result. In reviewing classes of the ASIC in the light of the integrated economic censuses, it is proposed to make allowance for such cases by calculating specialisation ratios based on approximate estimates of value added in the respective activities. It is also possible to have the contrary situation, i.e. where specialisation based on receipts is high, but specialisation based on value added would be relatively low. To guard against this possibility it will be necessary to examine potential classes where it is thought likely that such a situation may arise, and if necessary calculate ratios based on approximate estimates of value added.

9. Another major problem in calculation of specialisation and coverage ratios on the basis of gross receipts relates to classes where a manufacturing or distribution activity is carried out to some extent on a commission basis. Here the establishment's receipts relate to the work it has done, not to the total sale value. This problem is illustrated in Tables 3 and 4, which consider a hypothetical 'Activity A' which is the primary activity of 'Class A'. In Table 3, the first section shows the pattern of receipts and the second section shows the pattern of the sales-value equivalent of those receipts on the assumption that commission receipts represent 25 per cent of sales-value.

TABLE 3

Class	Activity A			Other activities	All activities
	<u>Receipts</u>				
	<u>Sales as Principal</u>	<u>Commission on Sales for Others</u>	<u>Total Sales and Commission</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Total Sales and Commission</u>
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)
Class A	100	25	125	50	175
Other classes	15	15	30		
All classes	115	40	155		
	<u>Sales-Value Equivalent</u>				
	<u>Sales as Principal</u>	<u>Sales on Commission</u>	<u>Total Sales Value Equivalent</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Total Sales Value Equivalent</u>
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)
Class A	100	100	200	50	250
Other classes	15	60	75		
All classes	115	160	275		

10. Table 4 shows specialisation and coverage ratios of Class A on the basis of receipts, and sales-value equivalent, respectively.

TABLE 4

Basis of calculation	Specialisation ratio	Coverage ratio
Actual receipts	$\frac{125}{175} = 71\%$	$\frac{125}{155} = 81\%$
Sales-value equivalent	$\frac{200}{250} = 80\%$	$\frac{200}{275} = 73\%$

11. It can be seen that the existence of commission receipts as part of total receipts for an activity can result in homogeneity ratios different from those obtained if output were measured solely in terms of sales values. The effect is not very important where commission accounts for a relatively small proportion of total receipts. However, for cases where commission is a relatively large proportion of total receipts it is proposed to adjust commission receipts to an estimated equivalent sales value, for the purpose of calculating ratios for use in reviewing the classes of the ASIC.

Specific Problems in Calculation of Coverage Ratios

12. In calculation of coverage ratios there are two additional factors in particular which give rise to some difficulties. The first of these relates to captive activity, where activities primary to one class are carried out as part of a vertically integrated operation in an establishment whose final products are primary to another class. Since the output of the captive activity is not marketed, it will not be included as a separate category in statistics of sales or gross receipts, and thus if calculation of coverage ratios is based on such statistics, the coverage of the class to which the activity is primary might be considerably overstated - this is because a considerable part of the output of that activity would have been omitted from the denominator in the calculation.

13. Because of difficulties in obtaining data on the value of captive output of individual activities, it is not practicable to take captive output into account in calculating coverage ratios, as a general procedure. Therefore for those classes whose primary activities are engaged in, on a considerable scale, as captive activities of establishments classified to other classes, it is necessary to recognise that a relatively high coverage ratio calculated without taking account of captive output may mask a situation where the coverage ratio calculated on a basis including captive output would be unacceptably low. Accordingly, where groups of establishments are considered as potentially constituting a separate class in the ASIC, and it is known both that captive output is important and that a coverage ratio including captive output would be very low, it may sometimes be considered necessary to combine that group of establishments with another group to form a wider class. To assist in assessment of such cases, coverage ratios will be calculated including an estimated allowance for captive output (it will, however, be necessary to accept a lower standard for coverage ratios calculated on this basis than the general standard for coverage ratios where there is no captive output problem).

14. The second main problem in considering coverage ratios relates to the treatment of overlapping classes. As explained in paragraph 7 of Chapter 2, this term relates to the situation where a particular activity is primary to two or more classes, in the sense that the activity is considered as primary to one particular class when it occurs in one defined set of circumstances, and primary to another class when it occurs in another defined set of circumstances (e.g. mens clothing retailing is primary to Class 4811 Department Stores when it is carried on in a department store, and primary to Class 4843 Mens and Boys Clothing, when it is carried on in any other kind of establishment). In cases where an activity is primary to more than one industry, the coverage ratio of any of those industries would be expected to be lower, on average, than the coverage ratio of industries whose primary activities are not also primary to other industries.

15. A possible approach to meet this problem would be to accept lower standard minimum coverage ratios for overlapping industries. However, for the purposes of reviewing the separate industry classes in the draft ASIC, it is considered that a more effective device will be to calculate an adjusted coverage ratio (referred to as a ratio having an 'overlap adjustment') in which the denominator excludes the output of the primary activities which has been produced in the other overlapping industries. This device is illustrated in Tables 5 and 6, relating to three hypothetical classes, 'Sheep and wheat farming', 'Sheep farming' and 'Wheat farming'. Table 5 shows the pattern of receipts of these classes and Table 6 illustrates the coverage ratios, on the normal basis and with overlap adjustment.

TABLE 5

Class	Receipts from			
	Sheep farming activity (\$m)	Wheat farming activity (\$m)	Other activities (\$m)	All activities (\$m)
Sheep and wheat farming	100	140	38	278
Sheep farming	710	5	75	790
Wheat farming	5	73	10	88
Other classes	38	5		
All classes	853	223		

TABLE 6

Class	Specialisation ratio	Coverage ratio	
		Without overlap adjustment	With overlap adjustment
Sheep and wheat farming	$\frac{100+140}{278} = 86\%$	$\frac{100+140}{853+223} = 22\%$	$\frac{100+140}{(853+223)-(710+73)} = 82\%$
Sheep farming	$\frac{710}{790} = 90\%$	$\frac{710}{853} = 83\%$	$\frac{710}{853 - 100} = 94\%$
Wheat farming	$\frac{73}{88} = 83\%$	$\frac{73}{223} = 33\%$	$\frac{73}{223 - 140} = 88\%$

Tentative Standards for Recognising ASIC Classes

16. At the present stage of construction of the ASIC, tentative standards have been derived from analysis of existing statistical data. These standards will be reviewed, during the taking of the first integrated economic censuses, in the light of experience in applying the new industry headings to the new establishment units within the scope of these censuses. Some of the existing statistics used in deriving the tentative standards relate to units defined more narrowly than the new establishment units, and this factor may have exaggerated to some extent the degree of homogeneity which it appears practicable to achieve. Thus it is possible that the tentative standards shown below may be somewhat biased in an upward direction, and hence might be revised downwards to some extent in the light of experience.

17. On this tentative basis it is thought that the minimum level of specialisation acceptable for an ASIC class would be 80 per cent. In applying this standard, allowance would be made for cases (e.g. in the case of some repair activities) where low specialisation ratios calculated on the basis of gross receipts are known to correspond to high specialisation in terms of value added. Also, in the case of commission receipts, the sales value equivalent would be taken into account, where appropriate, in the calculation of the specialisation ratio to be measured against this standard.

18. As a general rule it is thought that the minimum level of coverage acceptable for an ASIC industry would be 70 per cent; subject to the following conditions:

- (a) the sales value of commission receipts would be taken into account, where appropriate;
- (b) the overlap adjustment would be made in the case of overlapping industries;
- (c) captive output would be excluded.

19. If it should be found useful, for some purposes, to calculate coverage ratios for overlapping industries without the overlap adjustment, it is considered that the minimum acceptable ratio would be 40 per cent. Similarly, if for some purposes coverage ratios are calculated for industries whose primary activities are substantially produced as captive output in other industries, it is proposed that the minimum acceptable ratio would be 40 per cent.

20. It is difficult to propose hard and fast minimum levels of importance, to be applied in recognising ASIC classes. In drawing up this edition of the ASIC, the view has been taken that a potential industry with gross receipts of less than \$10,000,000 annually would not be recognised as a separate class unless there were good reasons other than size, and that a potential industry with gross receipts of less than \$5,000,000 annually should not be recognised as a separate class, irrespective of other considerations. It is intended to adopt a similar approach in the proposed review of standards in the light of experience in the integrated economic censuses. At that stage it should be practicable to evaluate importance on the basis of limits expressed in terms of value added, rather than gross receipts.

21. In applying the standards for recognising classes, potential classes which meet all three standards - specialisation, coverage and importance - would be adopted as separate classes. In addition, if a potential ASIC class were to meet two of the three standards with a large margin to spare, and there were evidence of considerable demand for separate industry statistics for that potential class, in general it would be recognised as a separate class in the ASIC, even though it failed to meet the third standard.

22. Another consideration which could have a bearing on standards for recognising classes concerns the possible confidentiality of data relating to a class, due to the low number of establishments in that class. In general, a constraint of this nature has not been applied in drawing up the ASIC, since growth in the number of establishments can change the situation for an individual class over a period of time, and since some industry information is needed for internal analytical purposes in the Bureau, even if it cannot be made available for publication outside the Bureau. However, in some cases where data for a potential class would be confidential even at the level of broad Australian totals, and they would appear likely to remain so for many years, a separate class would not be established.

METHODS OF CLASSIFYING UNITS

Methods of Classifying Establishments

23. There are three basic principles for classifying establishments to the cells of the ASIC:

- (a) At each level (i.e. division, sub-division, group or class) an establishment can be classified to only one cell (e.g. an establishment may be classified to only one of the divisions).
- (b) The cells of the different levels to which an establishment is classified must be related by aggregation or disaggregation (e.g. an establishment classified to the Manufacturing Division may only be classified to a sub-division within the Manufacturing Division).
- (c) Establishments are classified to cells according to the major activity of the establishment.

24. There are no problems in classifying establishments which are engaged in only one kind of activity (i.e. in activities primary to only one class). However, many establishments are engaged in activities which are primary to two or more classes, and for these 'mixed activity' establishments it is necessary to lay down criteria and methods of classifying according to major activity.

25. The types of information available for use in classifying establishments are as follows:

- (a) The respondent's own description of the activities of the establishment and his evaluation of the relative importance of the activities of the establishment.
- (b) Quantitative information (either numerical or value data), relating to the kinds of commodities produced or handled or the kinds of services provided, from which the relative importance of individual activities can be deduced.

26. Each of these types of information has some advantages and disadvantages. In the case of the respondent's own assessment, whilst he will undoubtedly have a more intimate knowledge of his business than the Bureau could attain, it is inevitable that different respondents will have different criteria in mind in assessing importance, and the weight which they give to each activity will differ from respondent to respondent. In classifying on the basis of quantitative data it is possible to avoid such inconsistencies in approach. However, experience has shown that strict application of quantitative methods can sometimes lead to assessments of major activity which would be different from what might be expected to be a consensus of qualitative assessments of major activity, and in some cases this can reduce the usefulness of assessments based solely on quantitative methods. In the light of these considerations the procedures adopted in using the ASIC for classifying establishments are based primarily on quantitative methods, but with provision for reference to the respondent's assessment in some cases.

27. A number of alternative criteria can be considered for use in classifying on the basis of quantitative methods. The criterion which generally would be considered first is 'value added' (or 'value of production' in goods-producing industries). Value added represents sales, less purchases (after allowing for movements in stocks) less certain specified expenses. Value added is generally accepted as the most suitable criterion for determining the major activity of establishments where data are available on value added for individual activities within the establishment. This is because value added provides a measure, in one figure, of the contribution made by resources of labour and capital equipment in producing the output of an activity. However, it is generally not possible to obtain data on value added in individual activities within establishments, and this imposes a considerable limitation on the extent to which value added can be used in practice.

28. Other criteria which can be considered are value of sales (or gross receipts); wages and salaries; wages and salaries plus re and depreciation; and average number of persons working. There are also some criteria which would be appropriate only in specific areas of the classification - for example, balances outstanding in respect of individual finance activities, in the finance areas of the Classification.

29. The choice between the various alternative quantitative criteria depends largely on the practical question of what information will be available for individual activities within establishments. Generally speaking, (except as mentioned in paragraph 34 in this Chapter) this consideration will lead to the adoption of the criterion 'value of sales (or gross receipts)', data in respect of which are to be collected for all establishments in the scope of the first integrated economic censuses. In some circumstances data may be available on average numbers of persons working in different activities in establishments.

30. When the respondent's assessment is relied on the technique generally adopted by the Bureau is to request the respondent to indicate firstly the broad sector of activity in which the establishment is engaged (e.g. manufacturing, wholesaling, etc.), and then to state in order of importance the main types of commodities produced or sold, or the main types of services rendered. Experience has indicated that this approach gives results which are generally more in line with results of applying quantitative criteria than an approach which simply uses the respondent's own description of the main activity of the establishment.

Methods of Applying Criteria

31. In applying criteria for classifying establishments there are basically two alternative methods:

- (a) Classify to the cells at the broadest level of the Classification in the first instance and subsequently to cells at successively lower levels (e.g. classify to a division of the ASIC, then to a sub-division within the division, and so on until the establishment is finally allocated to a class). For convenience this method is referred to as the 'step-by-step' method.
- (b) Classify directly to the cells at the lowest level of the classification (e.g. direct to the classes of the ASIC).

32. The step-by-step method of classifying establishments has been adopted for use in the ASIC.

33. As mentioned previously the criteria to be adopted for classifying establishments to the relevant cells in the ASIC will depend partly on the information that will be available. In particular there will be a considerable difference in the amount of information available, respectively, for establishments included in the first integrated economic censuses in 1969, and other establishments. Those censuses are intended to cover Divisions B (except for Sub-division 16 Services to Mining), C, D (except for Sub-division 37 Water, Sewerage and Drainage) and F, with a coverage of some areas in Divisions K and L.

34. At the division level, the allocation of establishments between Divisions B and F, and between Divisions C and F will be based on value added, since data corresponding fairly closely to this concept will be collected separately for the broad activities of mining and distribution, and for manufacturing and distribution, where these combinations of activities occur at individual establishments. Apart from these cases, the allocation of establishments between any two divisions within the scope of the integrated economic censuses, and between any one of those divisions and any division outside the scope of those censuses, will generally be based on the relative amount of gross receipts in activities primary to each division. In some cases the allocation of establishments between Division C Manufacturing and Division E Construction will be based on salaries and wages costs incurred in the respective activities, because of the difficulty of collecting other relevant data in the manufacturing census, for

establishments engaged in both manufacturing and construction activities. The allocation of establishments between any other two divisions (i.e. two divisions outside the scope of the censuses) will generally be based on the respondent's assessment of major activity, supplemented in some cases by data on average number of persons working or by other relevant information. In some cases it will be necessary to utilise somewhat imprecise criteria - for example, some kinds of clubs would be allocated between Division K Community Services and Division L Entertainment, Recreation, Restaurants, Hotels and Personal Services on the basis of qualitative information such as name and nature of the club.

35. At the second level, allocation of establishments between sub-divisions which are within the scope of the integrated economic censuses will be based on the value of sales (or gross receipts) applicable to activities primary to each Sub-division. This applies to vertically integrated establishments as well as other establishments - that is, it applies to establishments engaged in activities primary to two or more classes of the ASIC where the output of activities primary to one class is used as an input in the activity primary to another class. This means that such establishments tend to be allocated to the industry corresponding to the activities which take place in the latest stage of the vertically integrated operation. Allocation of establishments between other sub-divisions will generally be based on the respondent's assessment of major activity, supplemented by quantitative data where appropriate and available. In some circumstances a conventional basis of allocation is necessary because of the difficulty of obtaining relevant quantitative data. Thus establishments comprising both clubrooms and sporting facilities (i.e. locations which do not qualify for splitting into two establishments), and which employ clubroom staff, are classified to Sub-division 92 Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs on the assumption that, in general, such locations would have more economic activity in the clubrooms than in servicing the sporting facilities. Establishments comprising clubrooms and sporting facilities which do not employ clubroom staff are allocated to Sub-division 91 Entertainment and Recreational Services.

36. Allocation of establishments between groups within each sub-division and between classes within each group, will follow the same approach - i.e. on the basis of value of sales (or gross receipts) for establishments within the scope of the integrated economic censuses, and respondent's assessment, average number of persons working, or other relevant information, for establishments outside the scope of those censuses. A modified approach will be necessary in some specific circumstances; thus within Sub-division 92 Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs the allocation of establishments within Group 922 Clubs, will be based on the respondent's assessment or, in the case of licensed premises, the type of licence. Within Group 922 Clubs, the allocation between Class 9224 Non-Licensed Clubs n.e.c. and the other classes is based on whether or not the club possesses a liquor licence.

37. As mentioned in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 in this Chapter there are problems in applying the criterion of value of sales (or gross receipts) in the case of establishments which produce or sell goods on commission. For the purpose of determining whether an establishment should be classified to Division B, C or F, commission receipts can be compared with value added in activities on the establishments own account, because the necessary data for these comparisons will be available.

For the purpose of allocating establishments among the lower levels within those Divisions, it might be necessary in some circumstances to impute an estimated value added in individual activities in which the establishment engages on its own account, for the purpose of comparison with commission receipts. This is because comparison of commission receipts with gross sales would give too much weight to activities in which the establishment engages on its own account.

38. Establishments comprising locations not yet in operation are classified according to the intended main activity, as reported by the respondent.

Method of Classifying Administrative Offices and Ancillary Units

39. As pointed out in Chapter 3, administrative offices and ancillary units are to be assigned a 'reflected' industry code, corresponding to the industry which represents the predominant industry of the establishments administered or served by the ancillary unit. Accordingly the method of classifying ancillary units is to determine which establishments are served by the ancillary unit and then, by using the total value added of each establishment as a 'weight' of the class of that establishment, to determine the predominant class of the establishments served using the step-by-step method.

Method of Classifying Enterprises and Enterprise Groups

40. In classifying enterprises, value added (or in some parts of the ASIC a substitute measure such as employment) in the various establishments of the enterprise will be the criterion for assessing the main activity of the enterprise. Methods of classifying enterprise groups are to be the subject of further study; tentatively it is proposed that for those enterprise groups which consist of two or more enterprises, value added (or some related criterion more closely approximating contribution to Gross National Product) in the various enterprises of the enterprise group, should be the criterion for assessing the main activity of the enterprise group.

Resistance Factors

41. Cases will occur where combinations of activities are engaged in by units in proportions such as would make it likely that the units would change from one class to another in successive years, where only a minor shift in activities takes place. In order to prevent such fluctuations from taking place it will be necessary to build 'resistance factors' into the rules for classifying units. This could be done either by stipulating that any shift in the importance from one activity to the other has to be of a certain magnitude or that the shift should be persistent (e.g. be consistent over a period of two to three years). The precise resistance factors to be applied in the ASIC are the subject of further study.

USE OF ASIC IN PUBLICATION OF STATISTICSCensuses

42. In both population censuses and economic censuses it is proposed that the full detail of the ASIC would be used in publication of detailed statistics (in the economic censuses, of course, this will relate only to those areas of ASIC for which censuses are conducted). Thus the detailed statistics for ASIC classes would be presented within the hierarchic structure of groups, sub-divisions and divisions. In tables providing less industry detail - e.g. tables providing cross-classifications by industry and other characteristics - the group level of ASIC would generally be utilised, with totals also shown for divisions and sub-divisions. In population censuses it is intended that as far as practicable data will be classified by industry on the basis of the class appropriate to the establishment at which each person is employed, rather than on the industry description supplied by the person as in previous censuses.

Other Statistics

43. In many other types of statistics it is not practicable or necessary to classify data by industry in the full detail of the ASIC. For example, in many current statistical series the interest is in having data available quickly for relatively broad industry categories, and the time and effort involved in obtaining detailed tabulations for the full detail of the ASIC would defeat the main purpose - apart from the question of sampling reliability in the case of sample surveys. For some reasons, the degree of detail appropriate for classification of many statistical series by industry corresponds more to the broad levels of ASIC than to the most detailed level. It is not practicable to lay down that the industry classification used should comprise one or more of the broad levels of ASIC - e.g. the whole of the division level, or the whole of the division and sub-division levels, because the degree of industry detail required in individual series differs for different areas of the classification (for example in capital expenditure statistics interest naturally is greatest in those industries where there normally are substantial amounts of capital expenditure). Therefore, some flexibility is necessary in applying the ASIC to statistical series which are to be classified on the basis of the broader levels of ASIC. At the same time, if each series were classified solely on the basis of providing detail in those areas of the classification which are of particular interest in that series, much of the benefit of having a standard classification would be lost, in that much of the data compiled for one series could not be compared with the data compiled for others.

44. To meet this situation it is proposed that in general the following rule should be applied in publishing statistical series which are classified by industry, in cases where the broader levels of the ASIC are to be utilised:

Any industry category for which separate particulars are published in any statistical table should be one of the following:

- (a) a division, sub-division, group or class of ASIC;
- (b) a combination of sub-divisions within the one division of ASIC;

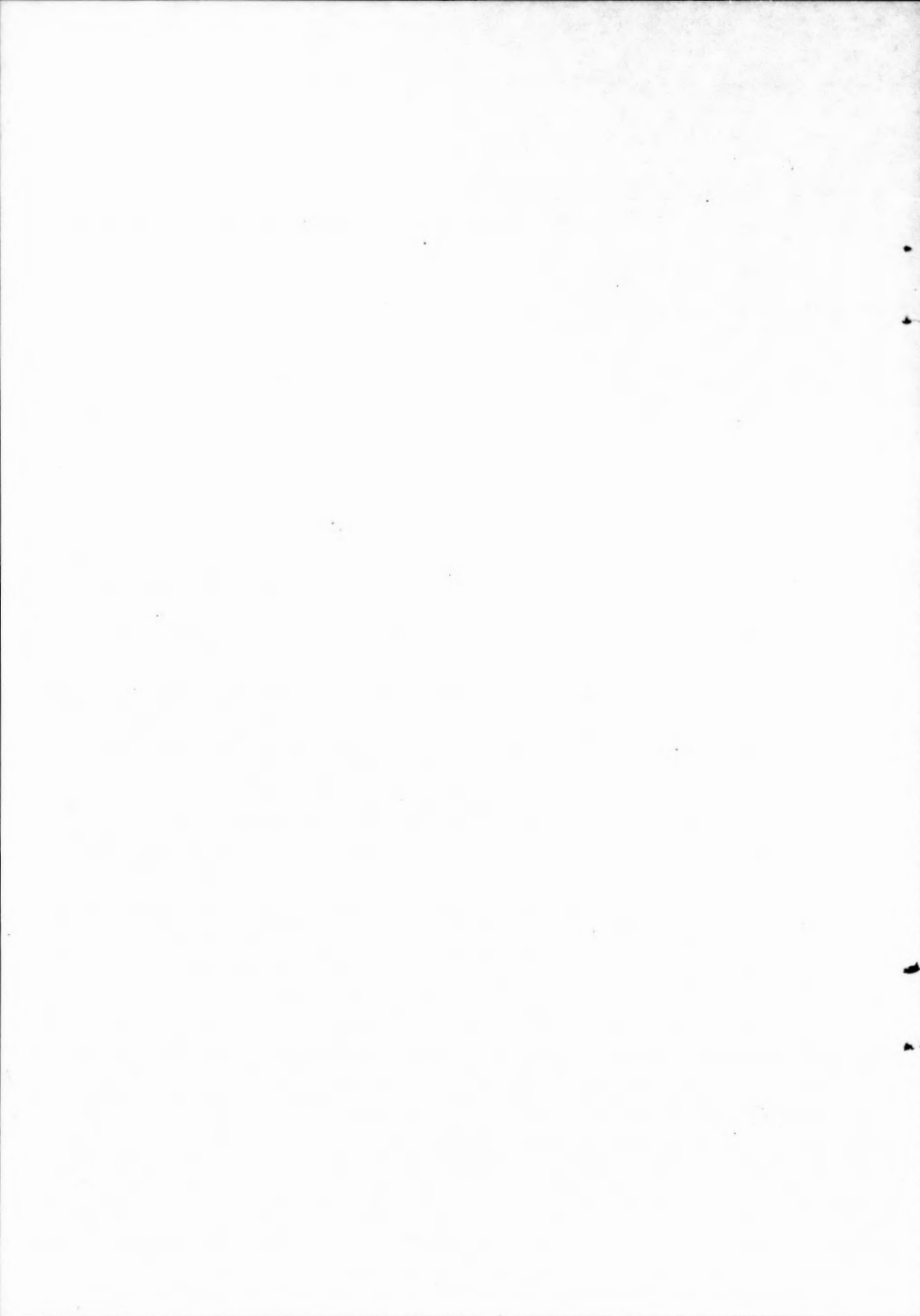
- (c) a combination of groups within the one sub-division of ASIC;
- (d) a combination of classes within the one group of ASIC.

45. This rule provides a reasonable amount of flexibility in classifying individual series in more detail for some parts of ASIC than for others. At the same time it implies that whenever a dissection is shown at one level of the ASIC, for a particular area of the Classification, a total must be shown for the corresponding categories at the next broader level. Data for those categories at that broader level can then be compared with data for that level in other statistical series even though those other series do not provide a breakdown of those categories at the lower level. Thus this approach will not permit individual series to be classified according to headings selected from different levels of the Classification, with other industries being grouped together in a residual category without regard to the hierarchic structure of the Classification, as has happened in the past in the case of classifications derived from the Population Census classification for use in current statistics.

46. It is intended that this rule will be utilised to the fullest practicable extent, although it is recognised that circumstances might arise where it would be particularly difficult to apply this rule to a specific series (e.g. because of confidentiality problems, or sampling considerations). In general it is proposed to apply the rule to statistics utilising enterprise-type units, as well as to establishment statistics.

47. Some special considerations have to be taken into account in the use of ASIC in compilation of input-output tables. For the most part, these relate to Division C Manufacturing. It is intended that manufacturing industries in input-output tables, to be compiled on the basis of data collected in the integrated economic censuses, will be classes of Division C of ASIC, or combinations of such classes where some consolidation is necessary to keep the size of the tables within limits. The situation may arise in a few instances, however, where for purposes of input-output analysis it is desired to utilise data for a group of more homogeneous units than the establishments comprising the relevant ASIC class. In such a situation the specific class concerned would be 're-defined' for the purposes of the input-output tables. It is expected that only a limited amount of such re-definition will be utilised.

48. A special consideration also arises in the use of ASIC in classifying Gross National Product by industry. In those statistics private home ownership is regarded as an 'industry'; hence private home owners are treated as 'establishments' classified to Group 632 Real Estate Operators, Lessors and Developers. Furthermore, that group is to be subdivided into 'Dwelling Ownership' and 'Other' in those statistics.



CHAPTER 5 : SPECIAL TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Repair and related activities (e.g. maintenance or servicing) are carried out in respect of a wide range of items of plant, equipment, household appliances, and personal goods. The nature of repair and maintenance activities can vary from engineering operations such as engine reconditioning, to minor servicing operations such as replacing a part in a domestic washing machine. Repair activities are, moreover, carried out in a wide variety of different types of establishments. In these circumstances the question of the treatment of repair activities in the ASIC gives rise to a number of problems.

2. Problems encountered when repair activities are carried out by an enterprise on its own equipment have been discussed in paragraphs 31 to 40 of Chapter 3, dealing with the definition of ancillary units. Thus the repair of motor vehicles is covered by ancillary activity category (v) and repairs of other types of equipment can fall within ancillary activity category (vii). Accordingly, locations mainly engaged in repair activities are in certain circumstances (set out in those paragraphs) treated as ancillary units, and classified according to the predominant class among the establishments they serve. In addition, repair activities are frequently carried out as secondary activities by establishments which are mainly engaged in some other activity; such establishments are, of course, classified to the class to which their main activity is primary. The following discussion therefore is concerned only with the treatment of establishments which are mainly engaged in repair activities.

3. There are broadly two ways of providing for the classification of such establishments. Firstly, a separate class might be provided for a particular kind of repair activity (i.e. repairs to a specific type of article); secondly, a particular kind of repair activity might be specified as primary to a class which also covers other activities. The choice between these treatments will depend in the main on the application of the standards for recognising ASIC classes, which are described in Chapter 4 above. Where the first treatment is adopted, it is necessary to determine where the class should be located in the ASIC. Where the second treatment is adopted, the location of the class will depend on the nature of the activities, other than repair activities, which are primary to the class.

4. To a large extent, repair activities can be considered to fall into three broad categories. The first category comprises repair of buildings and structures. Secondly, there are repair activities which are usually carried out in association with manufacturing activities, e.g. 'major' repairs, such as reconditioning of motor vehicle engines and the repair of industrial machinery and equipment. Thirdly there are repairs which are usually carried out in association with wholesale or retail trading activities, e.g. repair of domestic appliances, repair of motor vehicles. There are, of course, also some types of repairs outside these three broad categories, e.g. repairs of

some types of transport equipment are typically carried out in association with transport activity.

5. In general, repair of buildings and structures is primary to relevant classes in Division E Construction, and hence establishments mainly engaged in such repairs are classified to classes in that Division.

6. Repair activities within the second category (i.e. those associated with manufacturing) are provided for in Division C Manufacturing, in the ASIC. In general, repair activity is designated as a primary activity of classes covering the manufacture of the types of equipment concerned.

7. The operations and cost-structure of establishments mainly engaged in the third category of repair activities, i.e. those usually carried out in association with wholesale and retail trading activities, generally differ significantly from those of establishments mainly engaged in repair activities usually associated with manufacturing. Moreover, satisfactory specialisation and coverage ratios for the classes and groups concerned could not be obtained if repair activities usually associated with wholesale and retail trading were designated as primary to classes in Division C Manufacturing. Accordingly, this category of repairs is provided for in Division F Wholesale and Retail Trade. Separate classes have been provided for some types of repairs, whilst other types of repairs have been designated as primary to the classes relating to trading in the types of commodities concerned. For example, repair of household electrical appliances is a specialist activity of many establishments, and a separate industry class has been provided to cover such establishments (Class 4852 Household Electric Appliance Repair). Since most of the balance of household appliance repairs is carried out by establishments mainly engaged in retailing appliances, Class 4852 is located in the same group as the class relating to retailing of appliances (Group 485 Household Appliances and Hardware). To take a different case, the repair of office and business machines typically is performed by establishments whose main activity is distribution of those machines; since it is considered that a separate class is not warranted, the activity of repairing such machines is designated as primary to Class 4664 Business Machines and Equipment (including Electronic Computers) in Sub-division 46-47 Wholesale Trade.

8. This approach tends to classify establishments engaged in the repair of household and personal goods to industries within Sub-division 48 Retail Trade, because repairs of such goods are, to a significant degree, carried out by retail establishments. However, repairs of some kinds of consumer goods are usually carried out by specialist establishments, rather than by retailers, and the question arises as to where such repair establishments should be classified. Thus, since footwear repairs are mainly carried out by specialised establishments, a separate class is provided to cover such establishments. It could be considered appropriate to include that class in Sub-division 93 Personal Services but, because most repairs of household and personal goods are provided for in Sub-division 48 Retail Trade, Class 4846 Footwear Repair, is included in that Sub-division also.

9. Repair of transport equipment was alluded to in the discussion of ancillary units. It will have been observed that some types of repairs of transport equipment are primary to transport industries; this is because they are largely carried out by transport

establishments (see sub-paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of paragraph 39 in Chapter 3).

10. For any particular kind of repair activity which has not been explicitly provided for in the ASIC in one of these ways, the intention is that the repair activity be treated as primary to the class covering the manufacture of the commodities concerned - i.e. any establishments mainly engaged in repair activities not explicitly provided for in the ASIC will be classified to the relevant class in Division C Manufacturing. It will be appreciated, of course, that for some types of repair activity there are unlikely to be any specialist repair establishments - i.e. repairs of the article concerned are virtually always carried out in establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing, trading, or other non-repair activities.

11. There are some problems in the conversion of data classified according to the ASIC, to conform to the ISIC, arising from the treatment of repair of household and personal goods in the latter classification, because such repairs have been provided for in the Personal and Household Services Division of ISIC. It is not considered appropriate to adopt this treatment for repairs of such items in the ASIC. To the extent that it has been possible to provide separate classes in the ASIC for various kinds of repair activities, it will, of course, be possible to achieve convertibility to ISIC, but where repairs of some types of household and personal goods are primary to classes which also cover other activities, convertibility is not possible. Some of the more important kinds of repair activities in respect of which convertibility is not possible are:

- (a) office and business machines
- (b) agricultural machinery and equipment
- (c) watches, clocks and jewellery
- (d) motor vehicle repair (other than smash repairs).

INSTALLATION ACTIVITIES

12. The problem of treatment of installation activity has some points in common with that of treatment of repair activities. In particular, the activity can relate to a wide variety of plant and equipment, appliances and other goods, and there is a tendency for the type of establishment carrying out installation work to vary according to the type of equipment, appliances or other goods being installed.

13. A question which has to be considered is whether installation activity need be recognised as a separate kind of activity in all circumstances. For example, the installation of industrial furnaces might be considered an integral part of the activity of manufacturing furnaces, and hence it might be argued that such installation should not be recognised as a separate kind of activity. However, even in the case of those types of plant, equipment, appliances and other goods where installation is usually done by establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing, wholesaling or retailing of the items concerned, or by establishments mainly engaged in general construction, there may be some specialist installation establishments. In general it is considered desirable to provide explicitly for classification of such establishments, i.e. by regarding installation activity as a separate kind of

activity, in principle distinct from the manufacturing or other activity with which it may be commonly associated.

14. Considered simply as a separate kind of activity, installation activity might be thought of as an activity characteristic of classes in Division E Construction. However, the location of specific types of installation activity in the ASIC depends not merely on the nature of the activity itself but, more importantly, on the types of establishments which commonly engage in it. Thus where some types of installation activity are commonly carried out by manufacturing or distribution establishments, the respective installation activities are primary to classes in Division C Manufacturing, or Division F Wholesale and Retail Trade.

15. As in the case of establishments engaged in other activities, establishments mainly engaged in a specific installation activity (i.e. installation of a specific type of equipment) may be recognised as a separate class in the ASIC, subject to the standards for recognising separate classes. In general where this is done, the class is located in Division E Construction. In other cases, a specific installation activity is assigned as a primary activity of a class covering other kinds of activity with which that installation activity is commonly associated. In some circumstances (e.g. see reference to structural steel in paragraph 17 in this Chapter) a third alternative might have to be considered, namely the provision of overlapping classes. For example, if installation of a particular type of commodity is commonly carried out both by manufacturing establishments (in Division C) and by general construction establishments (in Division E), and such an activity were made primary to a manufacturing industry, this could lead to extensive splitting of construction establishments to form artificial manufacturing establishments engaged in that installation activity. On the other hand, if it were made primary to a construction class, this would involve classifying specialist manufacturing establishments to that construction class. Where this problem exists on a substantial scale, the creation of overlapping classes may be the best solution.

16. Besides the common situation where installation activities are carried out by establishments mainly engaged in other activities, the reverse situation can also be encountered - i.e. where some manufacturing activities are carried out by establishments mainly engaged in installation or other construction activities. In part, the treatment of such situations is covered by the definition of the construction establishment, which embraces manufacturing activities carried out by employees of the construction establishment who also install the products of the manufacturing activities. However, in principle, the situation can be envisaged where it would be desirable to specify fabrication of some type of plant or equipment as primary to an industry in Division E Construction, i.e. where fabrication of such plant or equipment is mainly carried out by construction establishments.

17. The application of the approach described above can be illustrated by some examples of treatment of installation activity in the ASIC. Installation of lifts and escalators is primary to Class 3339 Industrial Machinery and Equipment n.e.c., since installation of these commodities is normally done by the establishment which manufactures them. Glazing - in effect the 'installation' of windows etc. - is primary to Class 4672 Builders Hardware and Building Materials

n.e.c., in Sub-division 46-47 Wholesale Trade because it is commonly carried out by wholesale glass merchants. Installation of household appliances is primary to Class 4851 Household Appliances, since installation of such commodities is commonly carried out by the retail establishment which sells the goods (as in the case of repairs, this ASIC treatment differs from the ISIC, which designates installation of household appliances as primary to a group in the Personal and Household Services Division of that classification). On the other hand, for establishments mainly engaged in activities such as electrical installation, plastering, floor and wall tiling, and roof tiling, separate classes are provided in Division E Construction. The treatment of the fabrication and erection of structural steel in the ASIC is somewhat tentative at this stage; a separate class has been provided for fabrication, in Division C Manufacturing, and another for erection in Division E Construction. The viability of this approach in this case will be assessed in the light of information compiled in the integrated economic censuses. Alternative treatments, which will be considered after the first integrated economic censuses, will be to make fabrication and erection both primary to a manufacturing industry, or both primary to a construction industry, or to provide overlapping industries so that structural steel erection could in some circumstances be primary to a construction industry, and in other circumstances be primary to a manufacturing industry.

LEASING ACTIVITIES

18. From a legal point of view leasing or hiring or renting activity might be considered as a single kind of activity which might appropriately be made a primary activity of one class (or at least of classes in the same part of the ASIC). However, from the standpoint of its economic significance, leasing, hiring or renting activity is involved in a diverse range of significantly different activities. Broadly speaking, a leasing, hiring or renting activity may involve provision of services such as real estate operation, short-term hire of plant and equipment, or car hire; it may represent a substitute for selling, e.g. by manufacturers or wholesalers of plant and equipment, or by retailers of domestic appliances; it may involve provision of financial services, i.e. when an establishment engages in leasing of industrial machinery or equipment purely on a financial service basis without taking physical possession of the goods; or it may be closely linked with the operation of the equipment which is leased or hired, e.g. when equipment is hired out with operators provided.

19. Moreover, leasing activity is widely dispersed over many kinds of establishments, and significant elements of leasing are contained in the activities of establishments in many industries. It would be unrealistic to require the various kinds of leasing activities to be split out from the establishments concerned to form new artificial establishments for classification to a specialist leasing industry, and without some such device it would not be practicable to achieve reasonable coverage of leasing activity within the one class, or group. Accordingly, in the ASIC, leasing activities are treated differently according to the different kinds of circumstances in which they generally occur.

20. In general, distinctions between the different kinds of activities which leasing, hiring or renting activity may represent can be based on the type of plant or equipment, etc. leased; the term of the lease (e.g. one year or more); whether equipment is leased (or hired) with or without operators; and whether the establishment engaged in leasing takes physical possession of the goods.

21. Following this approach, the treatment of leasing activity in the ASIC can be set out as follows:

- (a) Establishments mainly engaged as lessors of real property (including head lease holders) are included in Class 6320 Real Estate Operators, Lessors and Developers.
- (b) Establishments mainly engaged in leasing, hiring or renting industrial machinery, plant or equipment (except transport equipment), without operators, for periods less than one year from stocks physically held for this purpose, are included in Class 6360 Plant and Equipment Hire and Leasing Services n.e.c.
- (c) Establishments mainly engaged in leasing, hiring or renting transport equipment, without operators, for periods less than one year from stocks physically held for this purpose, are included in the appropriate classes in Division G Transport and Storage.
- (d) Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing and leasing or hiring (i.e. as distinct from manufacturing and selling) industrial machinery, transport equipment, or other plant or equipment, without operators, for periods of one year or more are classified to the relevant classes in Division C Manufacturing.
- (e) Establishments mainly engaged in leasing or hiring industrial machinery, transport equipment, or other plant or equipment, without operators, for periods of one year or more from stocks physically held for this purpose, are included in the appropriate classes in Division F Wholesale and Retail Trade.
- (f) Establishments mainly engaged in leasing or hiring domestic appliances or other consumer goods are included in the appropriate classes in Sub-division 48 Retail Trade.

- (g) Establishments mainly engaged in leasing industrial machinery, transport equipment, or other plant or equipment purely on a financial service basis (i.e. without physically handling the goods) are included in Class 6122 Instalment Credit and General Finance.
- (h) Establishments mainly engaged in lease broking are included in Class 6124 Financial Services n.e.c.
- (i) Establishments mainly engaged in leasing or hiring equipment with operators are included in the classes appropriate to the type of work being performed, e.g. hire of earthmoving and other construction equipment with operators is included in Class 4120 Construction (except Buildings).
- (j) Establishments mainly engaged in hiring motion picture films to cinema operators or television stations are included in Class 9112 Motion Picture Film Hiring.

BLENDING, ASSEMBLY, BOTTLING AND REPACKING /ACTIVITIES

22. In general, activities which involve physical transformation in materials or goods, including blending and assembly, are regarded as manufacturing activities. The mere breaking down of bulk quantities and consequent repacking or bottling, on the other hand, are generally regarded as activities mainly related to wholesale distribution.

23. However, the treatment of each such activity in the ASIC depends mainly on what other activities, if any, it is commonly associated with at establishments. In the detailed Classification the treatment of these activities is specified in the class description. If, for example, it has been found that bottling of a particular commodity is mainly associated in the one location with manufacturing activities then bottling that commodity is treated as an activity primary to the appropriate manufacturing industry in the ASIC, and establishments mainly engaged in bottling that commodity are classified to that manufacturing industry. It is not practicable, however, to specify the treatment of every type of blending, etc., activity and the convention has been adopted that, for those activities of the type for which the treatment is not specified, the activity is treated as primary to the class in Division C Manufacturing to which the manufacture of the articles blended, assembled, bottled or packed has been designated as primary. This convention applies to re-packing and bottling articles as well as to blending and assembly, since re-packing and bottling articles are frequently associated with manufacturing activities at establishments.

24. As an illustration of the treatment of these kinds of activity, investigations have indicated that blending of lubricating oils is commonly carried out at wholesale establishments, and accordingly this activity has been made primary to Class 4640 in Sub-Division 46-47 Wholesale Trade.

CHAPTER 6 : THE NUMBERING SYSTEM

A strict decimal numbering system has not been adopted in the ASIC because such a system would either impose limitations on the number of categories which could be established in various parts of the Classification, or would require the use of very long reference numbers. For example, a decimal numbering system in which the first digit was used to identify divisions would require that the number of divisions be limited to ten. Alternatively, if two digits were used for each of the four levels of the ASIC, an eight-digit reference number would be necessary.

2. On the other hand, a decimal numbering system can be a useful aid in bringing out clearly the hierarchic structure of a classification, and can also provide a good deal of practical convenience in the Bureau's internal work, for example in specification of procedural instructions for classifying establishments by the step-by-step method.

3. The numbering system adopted in the ASIC has been devised with the purpose of providing greater flexibility than a strict decimal four-digit system, whilst retaining the advantages of a decimal system as far as practicable. Broadly, the divisions are identified by letters, the sub-divisions by two-digit numbers, the groups by three-digit numbers, and the classes by four-digit numbers.

4. There are twelve divisions, identified by the letters A to L. Within these divisions there are forty-eight sub-divisions. The range of two-digit numbers used at the sub-division level within each division can be summarised as follows:

<u>Division</u>	<u>Number of Sub-divisions</u>	<u>Range of Two-Digit Numbers</u>
A	4	01 to 04
B	6	11 to 16
C	12	21-22 to 34
D	2	36, 37
E	2	41, 42
F	2	46-47, 48
G	5	51 to 55
H	1	56
I	3	61 to 63
J	2	71, 72
K	4	81 to 84
L	5	91 to 94, 99

In two cases, (Sub-division 21-22 Food, Beverages and Tobacco, and 46-47 Wholesale Trade), two two-digit numbers have been allotted to the one sub-division. This has been necessary to accommodate the number of groups which it was desired to establish within those sub-divisions.

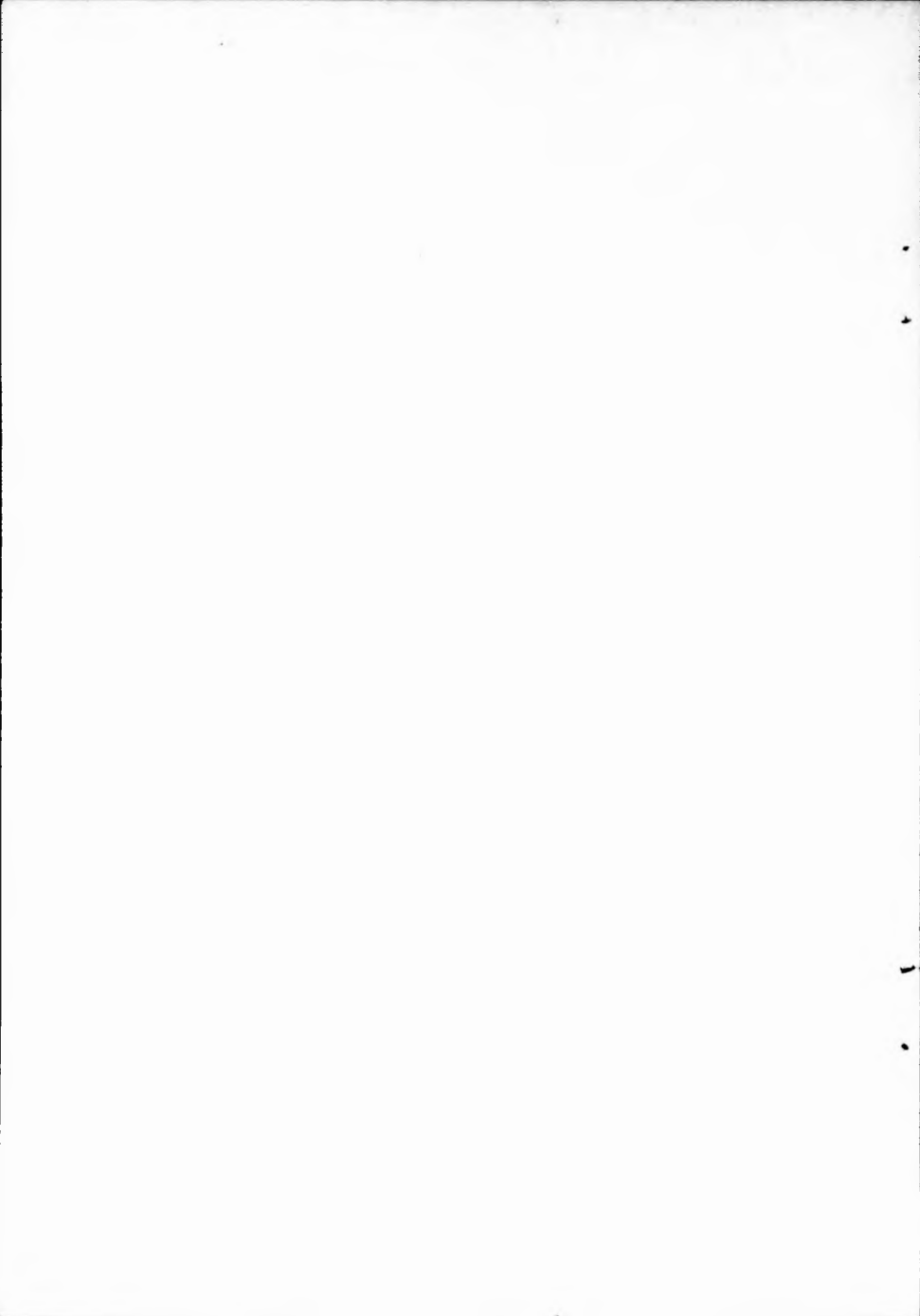
5. Within the sub-divisions there are one hundred and twenty-one groups. A three-digit number is allotted to each group on a decimal system - i.e. the first two digits identifying the sub-division, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, and the third digit identifying the group within the sub-division. In four cases it has been necessary to allocate two three-digit numbers to the one group to accommodate the desired number of classes; these are Groups 231-232 Textile Fibres, Yarns and Woven Fabrics and Household Textiles, 392-293 Non-Ferrous Metal Basic Products, 421-422 Special Trade Contracting and 634-635 Other Business Services.

6. There are four hundred and thirty-two classes, each of which is allotted a four-digit number on a decimal system - i.e. the fourth digit identifies the class within each three-digit group.

7. For certain statistical operations it is necessary to make provision for classifying establishments by industry in cases where only incomplete information is available on the activities of the establishment. For example, in the statistical operation of "coding" population census schedules by industry - i.e. when population census data are being classified by industry by entering the appropriate ASIC reference numbers on the schedules - a particular census schedule might provide insufficient information to enable the establishment at which the person is employed to be identified (as required for the method of classification described in paragraph 42 of Chapter 4). Moreover, that census schedule might show only a broad industry description such as 'clothing retailing', without any indication of whether the establishment concerned is mainly engaged in retailing mens clothing or womens clothing. To meet this situation it would be necessary to have provision for classifying the data to some such heading as 'Clothing Retailing undefined'. To avoid having a large number of such 'undefined' headings in the ASIC, the numbering system provides for the same result to be achieved by coding inadequately described cases to a broader level of the Classification. This is done by not using reference numbers ending in zero, in the ASIC numbering system, when there is more than one heading at one level (within the one category at the next broader level). Thus the zero is available for adding to a higher level number, to denote that the data have been classified at a broader level because more detailed information is not available. For example, in Sub-division 48 Retail Trade, no group is numbered 480 because there are several groups; in Group 484, no class is numbered 4840 because there are several classes. Thus for the description 'clothing retailing' the code number 4840 could be used to indicate 'Clothing Retailing undefined'. If the description were merely 'retailing' the code number 4800 could be used to indicate 'Retailing undefined'. Where the information available is insufficient to classify the establishments in more detail than the division level, for most divisions the first digit of the sub-division numbers within the division can be used with added zeros to denote that the establishment cannot be classified at lower levels.

For example, in Division B Mining, the code number 1100 could be used to denote 'Mining Undefined'. This device could not be used for Divisions D and F, but the same result could be obtained by utilising adjacent two-digit numbers (say 35 and 45 respectively) and adding zeros. For example, in Division F Wholesale and Retail Trade the code number 4500 could be used to denote 'Wholesale and Retail Trade Undefined'.

8. Where available information is not sufficient to allow the establishment to be classified even at the division level, the establishment is allocated to Class 9900 Non-Classifiable Establishments.



CHAPTER 7: THE CLASSIFICATION



DIVISION, SUB-DIVISION AND GROUP TITLES



Division	Sub-division	Group	Title
A			AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING
	01		Agriculture
		011	Sheep and cereal grain
		012	Cattle and pigs
		013	Poultry
		014	Fruit (including grapes)
		015	Vegetables
		016	Multi-purpose farming
		017	Other agriculture
	02		Services to Agriculture
		020	Services to agriculture
	03		Forestry and Logging
		030	Forestry and logging
	04		Fishing and Hunting
		041	Fishing
		042	Hunting and trapping
B			MINING
	11		Metallic Minerals
		110	Metallic minerals
	12		Coal
		120	Coal
	13		Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas)
		130	Crude petroleum (including natural gas)
	14		Construction Materials
		140	Construction materials
	15		Other Non-Metallic Minerals
		150	Other non-metallic minerals
	16		Services to Mining
		160	Services to mining
C			MANUFACTURING
	21-22		Food, Beverages and Tobacco
		211	Meat products
		212	Milk products
		213	Canned and preserved fruit and vegetable products

Division	Sub-division	Group	Title
C			MANUFACTURING - contd
	21-22		Food, Beverages and Tobacco - contd
		214	Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.
		215	Flour mill and cereal food products
		216	Bread, cakes and biscuits
		217	Sugar
		218	Other food products
		219	Beverages and malt
		221	Tobacco products
	23		Textiles
	231-232		Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics and household textiles
	233		Other textile products (except knitted goods and clothing)
	24		Clothing and Footwear (including Knitting Mills)
		241	Knitting mills
		242	Clothing
		243	Footwear
	25		Wood, Wood Products and Furniture (except Sheet Metal)
		251	Wood and wood products (except furniture)
		252	Furniture (except sheet metal) and mattresses
	26		Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing
		261	Paper and paper products
		262	Printing and publishing
	27		Chemical, Petroleum and Coal Products
		271	Basic chemicals
		272	Other chemical and related products
		273	Petroleum refining
		274	Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.
	28		Glass, Clay and Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products
		281	Glass and glass products
		282	Clay products and refractories
		283	Cement and concrete products
		284	Other non-metallic mineral products

Division	Sub-division	Group	Title
C			MANUFACTURING - contd
	29		Basic Metal Products
		291	Basic iron and steel
		292-293	Non-ferrous metal basic products
	31		Fabricated Metal Products
		311	Fabricated structural metal products
		312	Sheet metal products (including metal cans)
		313	Other fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment)
	32		Transport Equipment
		321	Motor vehicles and parts
		322	Other transport equipment
	33		Other Industrial Machinery and Equipment and Household Appliances
		331	Photographic, professional and scientific equipment
		332	Household appliances and electrical equipment
		333	Other machinery and equipment
	34		Leather, Rubber and Plastic Products and Manufacturing n.e.c.
		341	Leather and leather products
		342	Rubber products
		343	Plastic and related products
		344	Other manufacturing industries
D			ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER
	36		Electricity and Gas
		361	Electricity generation and distribution
		362	Gas production and distribution
	37		Water, Sewerage and Drainage
		370	Water, sewerage and drainage
E			CONSTRUCTION
	41		General Construction
		411	Construction of buildings
		412	Construction (except buildings)
	42		Special-Trade Contracting
		421-422	Special-trade contracting

Division	Sub-division	Group	Title
F	46-47	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	
		Wholesale Trade	
		461	General wholesaling
		462	Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents and wholesalers of farm supplies
		463	Wool buying brokers, wool, skin and hide merchants (except wool selling brokers) and wholesalers of cereal grains and agricultural products n.e.c.
		464	Petroleum and petroleum products
		465	Other minerals, metals and chemicals
		466	Machinery and equipment
		467	Building materials and supplies
		468	Household appliances and hardware, furniture and floorcoverings
		469	Clothing, footwear and textile products n.e.c.
		471	Food, beverages and tobacco products
		472	Other wholesaling
	48	Retail Trade	
		481	Department, variety and general stores
		482	Food stores
		483	Bread and milk vendors
		484	Furniture, floor coverings, fabrics, clothing and footwear
		485	Household appliances and hardware
		486	Dealers in motor vehicles and boats and retailers of petrol, motor vehicle parts, tyres and related products
		487	Other retailers
G	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		
	51	Road Transport	
		510	Road transport
	52	Railway Transport	
		520	Railway transport
	53	Water Transport	
		530	Water transport

Division	Sub-division	Group	Title
G			TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - contd
	54		Air Transport
		540	Air transport
	55		Other Transport and Storage
		551	Other transport and services to transport
		552	Storage
H			COMMUNICATION
	56		Communication
		560	Communication
I			FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES
	61		Finance and Investment
		611	Banking
		612	Other finance
		613	Investment
	62		Insurance
		621	Life insurance and superannuation funds
		622	Other insurance
	63		Real Estate and Business Services
		631	Real estate agents (except stock and station agents)
		632	Real estate operators, lessors and developers
		633	Technical services
		634-635	Other business services
		636	Plant and equipment hire and leasing services n.e.c.
J			PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE
	71		Public Administration
		710	Public administration
	72		Defence
		720	Defence
K			COMMUNITY SERVICES
	81		Health
		811	Hospitals and convalescent homes
		812	Other health
		813	Veterinary services

Division	Sub-division	Group	Title
K			COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
	82		Education, Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries
		821	Education
		822	Libraries, museums and art galleries
	83		Welfare and Charitable Services and Religious Institutions
		830	Welfare and charitable services and religious institutions
	84		Other Community Services
		841	Research and scientific institutions and meteorological services
		842	Business, professional and labour associations
		843	Other social and community organisations
		844	Employment services
		845	Police, prisons and other community services
L			ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND PERSONAL SERVICES
	91		Entertainment and Recreational Services
		911	Entertainment
		912	Sport and recreation
	92		Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs
		921	Restaurants, hotels and accommodation
		922	Clubs
	93		Personal Services
		931	Laundry and dry-cleaning services
		932	Hairdressing and beauty salons
		933	Other personal services
	94		Private Households Employing Staff
		940	Private Households employing staff
	99		Non-Classifiable Establishments
		990	Non-classifiable establishments

DIVISION, SUB-DIVISION, GROUP AND CLASS TITLES



DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
C1			AGRICULTURE
	011		Sheep and Cereal Grain
		0111	Sheep
		0112	Cereal grain
		0113	Sheep with cereal grain
	012		Cattle and Pigs
		0121	Meat cattle
		0122	Milk cattle
		0123	Pigs
	013		Poultry
		0131	Poultry for meat
		0132	Poultry for eggs
	014		Fruit (including Grapes)
		0141	Grapes
		0142	Fruit (except grapes)
	015		Vegetables
		0151	Potatoes
		0152	Vegetables (except potatoes)
	016		Multi-purpose Farming
		0160	Multi-purpose farming
	017		Other Agriculture
		0171	Sugar cane
		0172	Tobacco
		0173	Cotton
		0174	Agriculture n.e.c.
C2			SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE
	020		Services to Agriculture
		0201	Sheep shearing services
		0202	Aerial agricultural services
		0203	Services to agriculture n.e.c.
C3			FORESTRY AND LOGGING
	030		Forestry and Logging
		0301	Logging
		0302	Forestry and services to forestry

DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
04			FISHING AND HUNTING
	041		Fishing
		0411	Crayfish
		0412	Trawns
		0413	Ocean and coastal water fishing n.e.c.
		0414	Oyster farming and inland water fishing
	042		Hunting and Trapping
		0420	Hunting and trapping

DIVISION B : MINING

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
11			METALLIC MINERALS
	110		Metallic Minerals
		1101	Bauxite
		1102	Copper (including copper-gold)
		1103	Gold
		1104	Iron ore
		1105	Mineral sands
		1106	Nickel
		1107	Silver-lead-zinc
		1108	Tin
		1109	Metallic minerals n.e.c.
12			COAL
	120		Coal
		1201	Black coal
		1202	Brown coal
13			CRUDE PETROLEUM (INCLUDING NATURAL GAS)
	130		Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas)
		1300	Crude petroleum (including natural gas)
14			CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
	140		Construction Materials
		1401	Sand and gravel
		1402	Crushed and broken stone
		1403	Dimension stone and other construction materials n.e.c.
15			OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS
	150		Other Non-Metallic Minerals
		1501	Limestone
		1502	Clays
		1503	Non-metallic minerals n.e.c.
16			SERVICES TO MINING
	160		Services to Mining
		1601	Petroleum exploration and other services to petroleum mining
		1602	Mineral exploration and services to mining n.e.c.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
21-22			FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO
	211		Meat Products
		2111	Fresh, preserved and canned meat (including tallow, meals and fertilisers of animal origin)
		2112	Fresh and frozen poultry
		2113	Bacon, ham and smallgoods
		2114	Casings of animal origin
	212		Milk Products
		2121	Liquid milk and cream
		2122	Butter
		2123	Cheese
		2124	Ice cream and other frozen confections
		2125	Milk products n.e.c.
	213		Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Products
		2131	Canned and preserved fruit products
		2132	Canned and preserved vegetable products
	214		Margarine and Oils and Fats n.e.c.
		2140	Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.
	215		Flour Mill and Cereal Food Products
		2151	Flour mill products
		2152	Starch, gluten and starch sugars
		2153	Cereal foods, prepared flour and baking mixes
	216		Bread, Cakes and Biscuits
		2161	Bread
		2162	Cakes and pastries
		2163	Biscuits
	217		Sugar
		2171	Raw sugar
		2172	Refined sugar
	218		Other Food Products
		2181	Confectionery, chocolate and cocoa products
		2182	Preserved and canned fish and other seafoods
		2183	Prepared animal and bird foods
		2184	Food products n.e.c.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
21-22			FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd
	219		Beverages and Malt
		2191	Soft drinks, cordials and syrups
		2192	Beer
		2193	Malt
		2194	Wine and brandy
		2195	Alcoholic beverages n.e.c.
	221		Tobacco Products
		2210	Tobacco products
23			TEXTILES
	231-232		Textile Fibres, Yarns and Woven Fabrics and Household Textiles
		2311	Cotton ginning
		2312	Scoured and carbonised wool
		2313	Wool and man-made fibre tops
		2314	Man-made fibres and yarns
		2315	Man-made fibre broadwoven fabrics
		2316	Cotton, silk and flax yarns and broadwoven fabrics
		2317	Worsted yarns and broadwoven fabrics
		2318	Woollen yarns and broadwoven fabrics
		2319	Narrow woven fabrics (including broadwoven elastic or elastomeric fabrics)
		2321	Textile finishing
		2322	Household textiles (except floor coverings)
	233		Other Textile Products (except Knitted Goods and Clothing)
		2331	Textile floor coverings
		2332	Felt and felt products
		2333	Canvas products and associated textile products n.e.c.
		2334	Rope, cordage and twine
		2335	Textile products n.e.c.
24			CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS)
	241		Knitting Mills
		2411	Hosiery
		2412	Cardigans and pullovers
		2413	Knitted goods n.e.c.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
24			CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS) - contd
	242		Clothing
		2421	Womens and girls blouses and frocks
		2422	Womens and girls outerwear n.e.c.
		2423	Mens and boys trousers and shorts; work clothing
		2424	Mens and boys suits and coats; water-proof clothing
		2425	Underwear, nightwear, mens and boys shirts and infants and babies clothing n.e.c.
		2426	Foundation garments
		2427	Headwear
		2428	Clothing n.e.c. and clothing trade services
	243		Footwear
		2431	Rubber footwear
		2432	Footwear n.e.c.
25			WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL)
	251		Wood and Wood Products (except Furniture)
		2511	Log sawmilling
		2512	Resawn and dressed timber
		2513	Plywood, veneers and manufactured boards of wood
		2514	Joinery and wooden structural fittings
		2515	Wooden containers
		2516	Wood, cork, bamboo and cane products n.e.c.
	252		Furniture (except Sheet Metal) and Mattresses
		2521	Furniture (except sheet metal)
		2522	Mattresses (except rubber or wire)
26			PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
	261		Paper and Paper Products
		2611	Pulp, paper and paperboard
		2612	Paper bags (including textile bags)
		2613	Solid fibreboard containers
		2614	Corrugated fibreboard containers
		2615	Paper products n.e.c.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
26			PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING - contd
	262		Printing and Publishing
		2621	Publishing (including printing and publishing)
		2622	Commercial and job printing (including stationery and bookbinding)
		2623	Printing trade services n.e.c.
27			CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS
	271		Basic Chemicals
		2711	Chemical fertilisers
		2712	Industrial gases
		2713	Plastics materials, synthetic resins and synthetic rubber
		2714	Organic industrial chemicals n.e.c.
		2715	Inorganic industrial chemicals n.e.c.
	272		Other Chemical and Related Products
		2721	Ammunition, explosives and fireworks
		2722	Paints, varnishes and lacquers
		2723	Pharmaceutical and veterinary products
		2724	Pest control and agricultural chemical products n.e.c.
		2725	Soap and other detergents
		2726	Cosmetics and toilet preparations
		2727	Inks
		2728	Chemical products n.e.c.
	273		Petroleum Refining
		2730	Petroleum refining
	274		Petroleum and Coal Products n.e.c.
		2740	Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.
28			GLASS, CLAY AND OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS
	281		Glass and Glass Products
		2811	Plate and sheet glass
		2812	Glass bottles and jars
		2813	Glass products n.e.c.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
28			GLASS, CLAY AND OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS - contd
	282		Clay Products and Refractories
		2821	Clay bricks and clay refractories
		2822	Ceramic construction goods (except vitreous china or porcelain)
		2823	China and other ceramic goods n.e.c.
	283		Cement and Concrete Products
		2831	Cement
		2832	Ready mixed concrete
		2833	Concrete pipes
		2834	Concrete products (except pipes)
		2835	Asbestos cement products
	284		Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products
		2841	Plaster products
		2842	Stone products
		2843	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
29			BASIC METAL PRODUCTS
	291		Basic Iron and Steel
		2911	Iron ore pelletising and metallising
		2912	Iron and steel basic products
		2913	Iron and steel castings and forgings
		2914	Steel pipes and tubes
	292-293		Non-Ferrous Metal Basic Products
		2921	Smelting and refining of copper
		2922	Smelting and refining of silver, lead and zinc
		2923	Alumina
		2924	Smelting of aluminium
		2925	Smelting and refining of nickel
		2926	Smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals n.e.c.
		2927	Rolling, drawing and extruding of aluminium
		2928	Rolling, drawing and extruding of non-ferrous metals n.e.c.
		2929	Non-ferrous metal castings
		2931	Secondary recovery and alloying of non-ferrous metals n.e.c.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
31			FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS
	311		Fabricated Structural Metal Products
		3111	Fabricated structural steel
		3112	Architectural aluminium products
		3113	Architectural metal products n.e.c.
		3114	Boiler and plate work
	312		Sheet Metal Products (including Metal Cans)
		3121	Metal cans, canisters and containers
		3122	Sheet metal furniture and storage equipment
		3123	Sheet metal products n.e.c.
	313		Other Fabricated Metal Products (except Machinery and Equipment)
		3131	Cutlery, industrial knives and hand tools (except power operated)
		3132	Springs and wire products
		3133	Nuts, bolts, screws and rivets
		3134	Metal coating and finishing
		3135	Steam, gas and water fittings (non-ferrous metal)
		3136	Blinds and awnings (except textile, bamboo or cane)
		3137	Fabricated metal products n.e.c.
32			TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
	321		Motor Vehicles and Parts
		3211	Motor vehicles
		3212	Truck and bus bodies, trailers and caravans
		3213	Motor vehicle instruments, heaters and electrical equipment (except batteries)
		3214	Motor vehicle parts and accessories n.e.c.
	322		Other Transport Equipment
		3221	Ship building and repair
		3222	Boat building and repair
		3223	Railway locomotives and rolling stock manufacture and repair
		3224	Aircraft building and repair
		3225	Transport equipment n.e.c.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
32			OTHER INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
	331		Photographic, Professional and Scientific Equipment
		3311	Photographic equipment and supplies, optical instruments and film processing
		3312	Measuring apparatus and professional and scientific equipment and supplies n.e.c.
	332		Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment
		3321	Television sets, radios, communi- cation and other electronic equipment
		3322	Refrigerators and household appliances
		3323	Water heating systems
		3324	Electric and telephone cable, wire and strip
		3325	Batteries
		3326	Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies n.e.c.
	333		Other Machinery and Equipment
		3331	Agricultural machinery and equipment
		3332	Construction and earthmoving machinery and equipment
		3333	Materials handling equipment
		3334	Woodworking and metal-working machinery and equipment
		3335	Pumps, pumping equipment and air and gas compressors
		3336	Commercial and industrial space heating and air conditioning equipment
		3337	Dies, saw blades and machine tool accessories
		3338	Food processing machinery
		3339	Industrial machinery and equipment n.e.c.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
34			LEATHER, RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURING N.E.C.
	341		Leather and Leather Products
		3411	Leather tanning and finishing, fur dressing and dyeing
		3412	Leather and leather substitute products n.e.c.
	342		Rubber Products
		3421	Rubber tyres, tubes, belting, hose and sheeting
		3422	Rubber products n.e.c.
	343		Plastic and Related Products
		3431	Flexible packaging and packaging materials (except paper), adhesive tapes and abrasive coated papers
		3432	Rigid plastic sheeting
		3433	Hard surface floor coverings n.e.c.
		3434	Plastic products n.e.c.
	344		Other Manufacturing Industries
		3441	Ophthalmic articles
		3442	Jewellery and silverware
		3443	Brooms and brushes
		3444	Signs and advertising displays
		3445	Sporting equipment
		3446	Writing and marking equipment
		3447	Manufacturing n.e.c.

DIVISION D : ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
36			ELECTRICITY AND GAS
	361		Electricity Generation and Distribution
		3610	Electricity generation and distribution
	362		Gas Production and Distribution
		3620	Gas production and distribution
37			WATER, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE
	370		Water, Sewerage and Drainage
		3701	Water storage, processing and supply
		3702	Sewerage and stormwater drainage

DIVISION E : CONSTRUCTION

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
41			GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
	411		Construction of Buildings
		4110	Construction of buildings
	412		Construction (except Buildings)
		4120	Construction (except buildings)
42			SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTING
	421-422		Special-Trade Contracting
		4211	Concreting
		4212	Structural steel erection
		4213	Bricklaying
		4214	Plumbing and draining
		4215	Carpentry
		4216	Roof tiling
		4217	Electrical trade contracting
		4218	Heating and air conditioning equip- ment installation
		4219	Plastering and plaster fixing
		4221	Floor and wall tiling
		4222	Painting
		4223	Special-trade contracting n.e.c.

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
46-47			WHOLESALE TRADE
	461		General Wholesaling
		4610	General wholesaling
	462		Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents and Wholesalers of Farm Supplies
		4620	Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents and wholesalers of farm supplies
	463		Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers) and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products n.e.c.
		4631	Wool buying brokers and wool, skin and hide merchants
		4632	Cereal grains
		4633	Agricultural products n.e.c.
	464		Petroleum and Petroleum Products
		4640	Petroleum and petroleum products
	465		Other Minerals, Metals and Chemicals
		4651	Iron and steel
		4652	Metal scrap
		4653	Metals and minerals n.e.c.
		4654	Chemicals and allied products n.e.c.
	466		Machinery and Equipment
		4661	Agricultural machinery, tractors and construction equipment (including parts)
		4662	Tyres and motor vehicle parts and accessories
		4663	Professional and scientific equipment
		4664	Business machines and equipment (including electronic computers)
		4665	Electrical and electronic equipment n.e.c.
		4666	Industrial machinery, parts and equipment n.e.c.
	467		Building Materials and Supplies
		4671	Timber
		4672	Builders hardware and building materials n.e.c.

DIVISION F: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
46-47			WHOLESALE TRADE - contd
	468		Household appliances and hardware, Furniture and floor coverings
		4681	Household appliances, radio and television sets
		4682	China, glassware, kitchenware and garden equipment
		4683	Furniture and floor coverings
	469		Clothing, footwear and textile products n.e.c.
		4691	Mens and boys clothing
		4692	Womens, girls and infants clothing
		4693	Footwear
		4694	Textiles and textile products n.e.c.
	471		Food, Beverages and Tobacco Products
		4711	Meat
		4712	Poultry, smallgoods and dairy products
		4713	Fruit and vegetables
		4714	Fish
		4715	Eggs
		4716	Confectionery and soft drinks
		4717	Beer, wine and spirits
		4718	Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco
		4719	Groceries and food n.e.c.
	472		Other Wholesaling
		4721	Photographic equipment and supplies
		4722	Watches, clocks and jewellery
		4723	Toys and sporting goods
		4724	Books, periodicals, stationery, paper and paper products
		4725	Residual and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, toiletries and soap
		4726	Wholesaling n.e.c.
48			RETAIL TRADE
	481		Department, Variety and General Stores
		4811	Department stores
		4812	Variety stores
		4813	General stores

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
48			RETAIL TRADE - contd
	482		Food Stores
		4821	Supermarkets
		4822	Groceries, small goods and tobacco products
		4823	Meat
		4824	Fruit and vegetables
		4825	Beer, wine and spirits
		4826	Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks and cut lunches
		4827	Fish, chips and hamburgers
		4828	Bread, cakes and pastries
	483		Bread and Milk Vendors
		4831	Bread vendors
		4832	Milk vendors
	484		Furniture, Floor Coverings, Fabrics, Clothing and Footwear
		4841	Furniture and floor coverings
		4842	Fabrics and household textiles
		4843	Mens and boys clothing
		4844	Womens, girls and infants clothing
		4845	Footwear
		4846	Footwear repair
	485		Household Appliances and Hardware
		4851	Household appliances
		4852	Household electric appliance repair
		4853	China, glassware and domestic hardware
		4854	Watches, clocks and jewellery
		4855	Musical instruments and phonograph records
	486		Dealers in Motor Vehicles and Boats and Retailers of Petrol, Motor Vehicle Parts, Tyres and Related Products
		4861	New motor vehicles, parts and accessories (except tyres and batteries) and motor vehicle repair (except smash repair)
		4862	Used motor vehicles and parts (including wrecking)
		4863	Motor tyres and batteries (including tyre retreading)
		4864	Service stations

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
48			RETAIL TRADE - contd
	486		Dealers in Motor Vehicles and Boats and Retailers of Petrol, Motor Vehicle Parts, Tyres and Related Products - contd
		4865	Motor vehicle smash repair
		4866	Motor cycles, parts and accessories
		4867	Boats, outboard motors and caravans
	487		Other Retailers
		4871	Pharmacies
		4872	Photographic equipment and supplies
		4873	Sporting goods, bicycles and toys
		4874	Books, stationery, newspapers and periodicals
		4875	Antiques, second hand goods and disposals
		4876	Nursery stock and cut flowers
		4877	Retailing n.e.c.

DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
51			ROAD TRANSPORT
	510		Road Transport
		5101	Road freight transport
		5102	Bus and tramway transport
		5103	Road passenger transport n.e.c.
		5104	Services to road transport
52			RAILWAY TRANSPORT
	520		Railway Transport
		5200	Railway transport
53			WATER TRANSPORT
	530		Water Transport
		5301	Ocean, coastal and inland water transport
		5302	Stevedoring services
		5303	Services to water transport n.e.c.
54			AIR TRANSPORT
	540		Air Transport
		5401	Air passenger and freight transport
		5402	Services to air transport
55			OTHER TRANSPORT AND STORAGE
	551		Other Transport and Services to Transport
		5511	Transport n.e.c.
		5512	Services to transport n.e.c.
	552		Storage
		5521	Grain storage
		5522	Cold storage
		5523	Storage and warehousing n.e.c.

DIVISION H : COMMUNICATION

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
56			COMMUNICATION
	560		Communication
		5600	Communication

DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
61			FINANCE AND INVESTMENT
	611		Banking
		6111	Central banking
		6112	Trading, savings and development banking
	612		Other Finance
		6121	Building societies
		6122	Instalment credit and general finance
		6123	Lending and credit organisations n.e.c.
		6124	Financial services n.e.c.
	613		Investment
		6131	Unit trusts, land trusts and mutual funds
		6132	Trusts and trustee companies n.e.c.
		6133	Investment companies
		6134	Security brokers and dealers
		6135	Investment services n.e.c.
62			INSURANCE
	621		Life Insurance and Superannuation Funds
		6211	Life insurance
		6212	Superannuation funds
	622		Other Insurance
		6221	Health insurance
		6222	Motor vehicle, fire, marine and general insurance
		6223	Insurance agents, brokers and associated services
63			REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES
	631		Real Estate Agents (except Stock and Station Agents)
		6310	Real estate agents (except stock and station agents)
	632		Real Estate Operators, Lessors and Developers
		6320	Real estate operators, lessors and developers

DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
63			REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
	633		Technical Services
		6331	Architectural services
		6332	Surveying services
		6333	Consultant engineering and technical services n.e.c.
	634-635		Other Business Services
		6341	Legal services
		6342	Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services
		6343	Data processing and tabulating services
		6344	Advertising services
		6345	Management consulting and market research services
		6346	Typing, copying, addressing and mailing services
		6347	Collecting and consumer credit reporting services
		6348	Pest control services
		6349	Cleaning services
		6351	Business services n.e.c.
	636		Plant and Equipment Hire and Leasing Services n.e.c.
		6360	Plant and equipment hire and leasing services n.e.c.

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DIVISION J : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
71			PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
	710		Public Administration
		7101	Commonwealth Government administration (except defence)
		7102	State Government administration
		7103	Local Government administration
		7104	Offices of overseas governments
		7105	Judicial authorities and commissions
72			DEFENCE
	720		Defence
		7200	Defence

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
81			HEALTH
	81		Hospitals and Convalescent Homes
		8111	Hospitals (except mental hospitals)
		8112	Mental hospitals
		8113	Sanatoria and convalescent homes
	812		Other Health
		8121	Medicine (private practice)
		8122	Dentistry (private practice)
		8123	Dental laboratories
		8124	Optometry and optical dispensing
		8125	Ambulance services
		8126	Child health clinics
		8127	Health services n.e.c.
	813		Veterinary Services
		8130	Veterinary services
82			EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES
	821		Education
		8211	Pre-school centres
		8212	Primary and secondary schools
		8213	Teacher training colleges
		8214	Universities
		8215	Music teaching
		8216	Technical and other tertiary colleges
		8217	Education n.e.c.
	822		Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries
		8221	Libraries
		8222	Museums and art galleries
83			WELFARE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
	830		Welfare and Charitable Services and Religious Institutions
		8301	Welfare and charitable homes n.e.c.
		8302	Welfare and charitable services n.e.c.
		8303	Religious institutions

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
84			OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES
	841		Research and Scientific Institutions and Meteorological Services
		8411	Research and scientific institutions
		8412	Meteorological services
	842		Business, Professional and Labour Associations
		8421	Business, professional and trade associations
		8422	Unions and associations of employees
	843		Other Social and Community Organisations
		8431	Political parties
		8432	Associations and organisations n.e.c.
	844		Employment Services
		8440	Employment services
	845		Police, Prisons and Other Community Services
		8451	Police
		8452	Prisons and reformatories
		8453	Fire brigades
		8454	Sanitary and garbage disposal services

DIVISION L : ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS,
HOTELS AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
91			ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES
	911		Entertainment
		9111	Motion picture production
		9112	Motion picture film hiring
		9113	Motion picture theatres
		9114	Radio broadcasting
		9115	Television broadcasting
		9116	Live theatre, orchestras and bands
		9117	Musical composition, literature, painting and sculpture
		9118	Entertainment n.e.c.
	912		Sport and Recreation
		9121	Parks and zoological gardens
		9122	Lotteries and lottery agencies
		9123	Betting shops and bookmaking
		9124	Sport and recreation n.e.c.
92			RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND CLUBS
	921		Restaurants, Hotels and Accommodation
		9211	Cafes and restaurants
		9212	Licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons
		9213	Private hotels, motels and other accommodation
	922		Clubs
		9221	Licensed bowling clubs
		9222	Licensed golf clubs
		9223	Licensed clubs n.e.c.
		9224	Non-licensed clubs n.e.c.
93			PERSONAL SERVICES
	931		Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Services
		9310	Laundry and dry-cleaning services
	932		Hairdressing and Beauty Salons
		9321	Mens hairdressing
		9322	Womens hairdressing and beauty salons

Australian Standard Industrial Classification

DIVISION L : ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS,
HOTELS AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
93			PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
	933		Other Personal Services
		9331	Photography
		9332	Undertaking
		9333	Crematorium and cemetery operation
		9334	Personal services n.e.c.
94			PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS EMPLOYING STAFF
	940		Private Households Employing Staff
		9400	Private households employing staff
99			NON-CLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS
	990		Non-Classifiable Establishments
		9900	Non-classifiable establishments

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION



DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING

This Division includes all establishments mainly engaged in 'agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting' or in providing related services, such as sheep shearing, aerial agricultural services, harvesting and forest protection. Agricultural extension or advisory services provided by government departments are, however, included as activities primary to Public Administration in Sub-division 71.

2. The term 'agriculture' is used here in the broad sense to include the breeding, keeping or cultivation of all kinds of animal or vegetable life except forest trees and marine life. Sun-drying of fruit is also included in this Division.

3. Establishments mainly engaged in 'Agriculture' (Sub-division 01) are classified to the individual groups and classes in accordance with the step-by-step method (explained in Chapter 4). However this method is modified to some extent due to the treatment of Multi-purpose Farming (Group 016). Establishments classified to that Group are those which are mainly engaged in a combination of activities primary to three or more of the other groups in Sub-division 01, where gross receipts from activities primary to any one of the other groups in the Sub-division do not account for 50 per cent or more of total gross farm receipts of those establishments. Such establishments, accordingly, are not classified to the class corresponding to their main single activity, and this qualification has to be borne in mind in interpreting the definitions of classes in groups other than 016.

4. Institutional farms such as research farms and prison farms are not included in this Division but are classified to those classes in Division K which include the institutions concerned.

5. 'Forestry' includes afforestation or the harvesting or gathering of forest products. Logging operations such as felling, hewing and rough shaping of timber in the forest are included in this Division.

6. 'Fishing' includes the catching, gathering, breeding or cultivation of marine life from ocean, coastal and inland waters (coastal waters include estuaries and inlets). Included also is the processing of ocean and coastal water fishery products aboard vessels mainly engaged in both catching and processing those products.

7. 'Hunting' includes the catching or taking of all types of animal wildlife on land. The catching or taking of wildlife such as crocodiles in inland waters is also included.

8. In certain statistics of agriculture such as the Annual Agricultural and Pastoral Census, establishments may be classified, not only according to ASIC, but also according to a supplementary classification of rural holdings by type in which, for example, sheep farms might be classified according to breed of flock.

DIVISION	A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING
SUB-DIVISION	O1 : AGRICULTURE

Group	Class	Title and Description
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O11 SHEEP AND CEREAL GRAIN

O111 SHEEP

Establishments mainly engaged in grazing, farming or breeding sheep. Establishments mainly engaged in both farming sheep and growing cereal grain are included in Class O113 if the combined gross receipts from these activities during a year account for at least 75 per cent of the total gross farm receipts of the establishment and neither activity contributes more than four times the other.

Primary Activities

Fat lambs growing	Sheep grazing, farming
Merino sheep grazing	or breeding
or farming	Wool growing

O112 CEREAL GRAIN

Establishments mainly engaged in growing cereal grain. Establishments mainly engaged in both grazing or farming sheep and growing cereal grain are included in Class O113 if the combined gross receipts from these activities during a year account for at least 75 per cent of the total gross farm receipts of the establishment and neither activity contributes more than four times the other.

Primary Activities

Barley growing	Panicum growing
Cereal grain growing	Rice growing
Maize growing	Rye growing
Millet growing (except	Setaria growing
broom millet)	Sorghum growing
Oats growing	Wheat growing

DIVISION A * AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 011, AGRICULTURE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
011		<u>SHEEP AND CEREAL GRAIN</u> - contd
	0113	<u>SHEEP WITH CEREAL GRAIN</u> Establishments mainly engaged in both grazing, farming or breeding sheep and growing cereal grain if the combined gross receipts from these activities during a year account for at least 75 per cent of the total gross farm receipts of the establishment and neither activity contributes more than four times the other. Primary Activities Cereal grain growing and sheep grazing, farming or breeding Wheat growing and sheep grazing, farming or breeding Fat lambs growing and cereal grain growing
012		<u>CATTLE AND FIGS</u>
	0121	<u>MEAT CATTLE</u> Establishments mainly engaged in grazing, farming or breeding meat cattle. Primary Activities Meat cattle farming or breeding
	0122	<u>MILK CATTLE</u> Establishments mainly engaged in grazing, farming or breeding milk cattle. Primary Activities Milk cattle farming or breeding

DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd
SUB-DIVISION 01 : AGRICULTURE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
014		<u>FRUIT (INCLUDING GRAPES)</u>
	0141	GRAPES
		Establishments mainly engaged in growing or sun-drying grapes. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing or blending wine or brandy are included in Class 2194.
		Primary Activities
		Grape growing Sultanas sun-drying
		Grapes sun-drying Vineyard
	0142	<u>FRUIT (EXCEPT GRAPES)</u>
		Establishments mainly engaged in growing or sun-drying fruit (except grapes) or in growing tree nuts.
		Primary Activities
		Almonds growing Lemons growing
		Apples growing Limes growing
		Apricots growing Loganberries growing
		Avocados growing Loquats growing
		Bananas growing Macadamia nuts growing
		Berry fruits growing Mandarins growing
		Cape gooseberries growing Mangoes growing
		Cashew nuts growing Mulberries growing
		Cherries growing Nectarines growing
		Chestnuts growing Olives growing
		Citrus fruit growing Oranges growing
		Coconuts growing Passion fruit growing
		Cumquats growing Pawpaws growing
		Currants, red or Peaches growing
		black, growing Fears growing
		Custard apples growing Pecan nuts growing
		Figs growing Persimmons growing
		Fruit growing (except Pineapples growing
		grapes) Plums growing
		Fruit sun-drying (except Quinces growing
		grapes) Raspberries growing
		Gooseberries growing Strawberries growing
		Granadillas growing Tree nuts growing
		Grapefruit growing Walnuts growing

DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 01 : AGRICULTURE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
015	<u>VEGETABLES</u>	
	0151	POTATOES
		Establishments mainly engaged in growing potatoes, except sweet potatoes.
		Primary Activities
		Potatoes growing (except sweet potatoes) Seed potatoes growing
	0152	VEGETABLES (EXCEPT POTATOES)
		Establishments mainly engaged in growing vegetables, except potatoes.
		Primary Activities
		Aniseed growing Leeks growing
		Artichokes growing Lettuce growing
		Asparagus growing Marrows growing
		Beans growing Melons growing
		Beetroot growing Mint growing
		Blue peas growing Mushrooms growing
		Broccoli growing Onions growing
		Brussels sprouts growing Parsley growing
		Cabbages growing Parsnips growing
		Cantaloupes growing Peas growing
		Carrots growing Peppers growing
		Cauliflowers growing Pumpkins growing
		Celery growing Radishes growing
		Chives growing Rhubarb growing
		Chokoes growing Rockmelons growing
		Cucumbers growing Shallots growing
		Egg fruit growing Silver beet growing
		Endive growing Soy beans growing
		French beans growing Soya beans growing
		Garlic growing Spinach growing
		Gourds growing Squashes growing
		Grammas growing Swedes growing
		Green peas growing Sweet potatoes growing
		Grey peas growing Tomatoes growing
		Herbs growing Turnips growing
		Horse beans growing Vegetable growing (except potatoes)
		Horseradish growing Watermelons growing

DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 01 : AGRICULTURE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
016		<u>MULTI-PURPOSE FARMING</u>
	0160	MULTI-PURPOSE FARMING
		Establishments mainly engaged in a combination of activities primary to three or more of the other Groups in this Sub-division, where gross receipts from activities primary to any one of the other Groups do not account for 50 per cent or more of total gross farm receipts of the establishment.
017		<u>OTHER AGRICULTURE</u>
	0171	SUGAR CANE
		Establishments mainly engaged in growing sugar cane.
		Primary Activities
		Sugar cane growing
	0172	TOBACCO
		Establishments mainly engaged in growing tobacco.
		Primary Activities
		Tobacco growing Tobacco leaf drying
	0173	COTTON
		Establishments mainly engaged in growing cotton.
		Primary Activities
		Cotton growing

DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 01 : AGRICULTURE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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017		<u>OTHER AGRICULTURE</u> - contd
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	0174	AGRICULTURE N.E.C.
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Establishments mainly engaged in agriculture
 n.e.c.

Primary Activities

Apiculture	Hops growing
Arrowroot growing	Horses breeding
Bamboo growing	Lavender growing
Beekeeping	Linseed growing
Birds breeding	Lucerne growing
(except poultry)	Mustard growing
Broom millet growing	Nursery farm (except
Canary seed growing	forest nursery)
Cats breeding	Peanuts growing
Chicory growing	Pets breeding
Coffee growing	Rabbit farming
Dogs breeding	Ramie growing
Flax growing	Safflower growing
Flowers growing	Seeds growing
Fodder production	Silage production
Fruit tree nursery	Snake farming
Fur skin animals	Stud farm (horses)
farming	Sudan grass growing
Ginger growing	Sunflowers growing
Goat farming	
Hay growing	

DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 02 : SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
020		<u>SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE</u> - contd
0203		SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE N.E.C. - contd
		Primary Activities
		Agistment service Land clearing service,
		Agricultural chemist, rural
		consultant Livestock dipping
		Agricultural economist, service
		consultant Livestock drafting or
		Agricultural services droving service
		n.e.c. Mulesing service
		Artificial insemination Pest extermination
		service service (agricultural;
		Crop harvesting service except aerial)
		Fairy herd testing Plant quarantine station
		service Sheep dipping service
		Fertiliser spreading Soil conservation
		service (except aerial) service, rural
		Fruit picking service Spaying service
		Grape picking service Sugar cane cutting
		Hay baling or pressing service
		service Tailing service
		Horticultural services Wool classing service
		n.e.c.

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 03: FORESTRY AND LOGGING

Group	Class	Title and Description
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030		<u>FORESTRY AND LOGGING</u>
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	0301	LOGGING
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Establishments mainly engaged in felling trees, hewing or rough shaping mine timbers, posts, railway sleepers, etc. Establishments mainly engaged in transporting logs to sawmills are included in Class 5101.

Primary Activities

Firewood cutting (forest)	Railway sleepers hewing (forest)
Logging	Timber felling
Mine timbers hewing (forest)	Tree felling
Posts shaping (forest)	

0302	FORESTRY AND SERVICES TO FORESTRY
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Establishments mainly engaged in afforestation or maintenance or protection of forests. Included also are forest nurseries. Establishments mainly engaged in gathering forest products except logs are included in this Class.

Primary Activities

Afforestation	Gum gathering
Bark gathering	Insect extermination
Eucalyptus leaf gathering	service (forestry; except aerial)
Eucalyptus oil distil- ling (forest)	Leaf gathering
Forest nursery	Nursery, forest
Forest products gathering (except logs)	Pest extermination service (forestry; except aerial)
Forestry services	Line plantation maintenance
	Reafforestation
	Timber tracts maintenance

DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 04 : FISHING AND HUNTING

Group	Class	Title and Description
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041		<u>FISHING</u>
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	0411	CRAYFISH
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Establishments mainly engaged in catching crayfish or lobsters from ocean or coastal waters. Establishments mainly engaged in operating vessels used in both catching and processing crayfish are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in operating vessels used only in processing crayfish are included in Class 2182.

Primary Activities

Crayfish or lobster fishing, saltwater	Crayfish or lobster fishing and pro- cessing (aboard vessel at sea)
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	0412	PRAWNS
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Establishments mainly engaged in catching prawns from ocean or coastal waters. Establishments mainly engaged in operating vessels used in both catching and processing prawns are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in operating vessels used only in processing prawns are included in Class 2182.

Primary Activities

Prawns fishing	Prawns fishing and processing (aboard vessel at sea)
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DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 04 : FISHING AND HUNTING - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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041 FISHING - contd

2413 OCEAN AND COASTAL WATER FISHING N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in ocean or coastal water fishing n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in operating vessels used in both catching or taking ocean or coastal water fishery products n.e.c. and processing those products are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in operating vessels used only in processing fish or fishery products n.e.c. are included in Class 2182. Establishments mainly engaged in operating vessels used only in processing whales are included in Class 2140.

Primary Activities

Abalone fishing	Molluscs, saltwater,
Australian salmon	fishing (except from
fishing	cultivated oyster beds)
Australian salmon	Morwong fishing
fishing and	Mullet fishing
processing (aboard	Mussels fishing
vessel at sea)	Ocean or coastal water
Beche-de-mer fishing	fishery products fish-
Bream fishing	ing and processing
Crabs fishing,	(aboard vessel at
saltwater	sea; except cray-
Crustaceans fishing	fish, lobsters or
and processing	prawns)
(aboard vessel at	Octopus fishing
sea; except cray-	Oyster fishing (except
fish, lobsters or	from cultivated oyster
prawns)	beds)
Crustaceans, salt-	Oyster shell gathering
water, fishing	Pearling (except pearl
(except crayfish,	oyster farming)
lobsters or prawns)	Scallops dredging
Cuttlefish fishing	Seaweed gathering
Flathead fishing	Shark fishing
Garfish fishing	Snapper fishing
Mackerel fishing	Snoek fishing
Molluscs fishing and	Sponges gathering
processing (aboard	Trepang fishing
vessel at sea)	Trochus shell fishing

DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION O4 : FISHING AND HUNTING - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
041		<u>FISHING</u> - contd	
	0413	OCEAN AND COASTAL WATER FISHING N.E.C. - contd	
		Primary Activities - contd	
		Tuna fishing	Turtle hunting
		Tuna fishing and processing (aboard vessel at sea)	Whaling
			Whiting fishing
	0414	OYSTER FARMING AND INLAND WATER FISHING	
		Establishments mainly engaged in oyster farming, cultivating marine life, inland water fishing or providing services to fishing.	
		Primary Activities	
		Crayfish, freshwater, fishing	Golden perch fishing
		Crustaceans breeding or farming	Goldfish breeding
		Eel fishing, freshwater	Molluscs breeding or farming
		English perch fishing	Murray cod fishing
		Fish breeding or farming	Oyster farming
		Fish hatchery	Pearl oyster farming
		Fishing, freshwater	Services to fishing
			Trout farming
			Whitebait fishing, freshwater
042		<u>HUNTING AND TRAPPING</u>	
	0420	HUNTING AND TRAPPING	

DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 04 : FISHING AND HUNTING - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
042		<u>HUNTING AND TRAPPING</u> - contd
	0420	HUNTING AND TRAPPING - contd
		Primary Activities
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Bird trapping Buffaloes hunting Crocodiles hunting Dingoes hunting or trapping </div> <div> Fur skin animals hunting or trapping Kangaroos hunting Mutton birds catching Rabbits hunting or trapping Snakes catching </div> </div>

DIVISION B : MINING

This Division includes all establishments mainly engaged in 'mining' or mineral exploration, as well as mining establishments under development. The term 'mining' is used here in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging or recovering from ore dumps or tailings.

2. Establishments mainly engaged in dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or other, including chemical beneficiation processes, or mainly engaged in briquetting are included in this Division. These activities are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations and are therefore regarded as primary to this Division. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included in this Division.

3. Excluded from this Division are establishments mainly engaged in refining or smelting of minerals or ores (other than preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacture of such products of mineral origin as coke, cement or fertilisers. Establishments mainly engaged in iron ore pelletising or the manufacture of metallised iron agglomerates are included under Manufacturing in Class 2911.



DIVISION

B : MINING - contd

SUB-DIVISION

11 : METALLIC MINERALS - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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110 METALLIC MINERALS - contd

1104 IRON ORE

Establishments mainly engaged in mining iron ores, or in dressing or beneficiating such ores (except iron ore pelletising or manufacturing metallised iron agglomerates). Establishments mainly engaged in mining limonite or other iron oxides for cement manufacture, etc., or magnetite for use in coal washing, etc., or in dressing or beneficiating such ores are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in iron ore pelletising or manufacturing metallised iron agglomerates are included in Class 2911.

Primary Activities

Haematite mining	Iron ores mining
Iron ores beneficiation or dressing (except iron ore pelletising or metallised iron agglomerates manufacturing)	Limonite mining
	Magnetite mining

1105 MINERAL SANDS

Establishments mainly engaged in mining mineral sands, or in dressing or beneficiating mineral sands.

Primary Activities

Ilmenite mining	Monazite mining
Mineral sands beneficiation or dressing	Rutile mining
Mineral sands mining	Titanium ores mining
	Zircon mining

DIVISION B : MINING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 11 : METALLIC MINERALS - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
110	<u>METALLIC MINERALS</u> - contd		
	1106	NICKEL	
		Establishments mainly engaged in mining nickel ores, or in dressing or beneficiating such ores.	
		Primary Activities	
		Nickel ores benefici- iation or dressing	Nickel ores mining
	1107	SILVER-LEAD-ZINC	
		Establishments mainly engaged in mining silver, lead or zinc ores, or in dressing or beneficiating such ores.	
		Primary Activities	
		Argentite mining	Silver ores beneficiation
		Galena mining	or dressing
		Lead ores beneficiation or dressing	Silver ores mining
		Lead ores mining	Sphalerite mining
		Silver-lead-zinc ores beneficiation or dressing	Zinc blende mining
		Silver-lead-zinc ores mining	Zinc ores beneficiation or dressing
			Zinc ores mining
	1108	TIN	
		Establishments mainly engaged in mining tin ores, or in dressing or beneficiating such ores.	
		Primary Activities	
		Alluvial tin mining	Tin ores dredging
		Cassiterite mining	Tin ores mining
		Stannite mining	Tin pyrites mining
		Tin ores beneficiation or dressing	

DIVISION B : MINING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 11 : METALLIC MINERALS - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
110		<u>METALLIC MINERALS</u> - contd
1109		METALLIC MINERALS N.E.C.
		Establishments mainly engaged in mining metallic minerals n.e.c., such as tungsten ores, manganese ores or uranium, or in dressing or beneficiating such ores.
		Primary Activities
		Antimony mining Osmiridium mining
		Beryllium mining Osmium mining
		Bismuth mining Platinum mining
		Chromium mining Pyritic ores mining
		Cinnabar mining n.e.c.
		Cobalt mining Pyrolusite mining
		Iridium mining Quicksilver mining
		Iron pyrites mining Scheelite mining
		Manganese ores mining Tantalite mining
		Mercury mining Tantalum mining
		Metallic ores mining Tungsten mining
		n.e.c. Uranium mining
		Molybdenite mining Wolfram mining

DIVISION B : MINING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 12 : COAL

Group	Class	Title and Description	
120	<u>COAL</u>		
	1201	BLACK COAL	
		Establishments mainly engaged in mining anthracite, bituminous or sub-bituminous coal. Establishments mainly engaged in grading, washing or crushing black coal are included in this Class.	
		Primary Activities	
		Anthracite mining	Coal, bituminous or
		Black coal mining	sub-bituminous, mining
			Coal grading, washing
			or crushing
	1202	BROWN COAL	
		Establishments mainly engaged in mining or briquetting brown coal.	
		Primary Activities	
		Brown coal briquetting	Lignite mining
		Brown coal mining	

DIVISION

B : MINING - contd

SUB-DIVISION

13 : CRUDE PETROLEUM (INCLUDING NATURAL GAS)

Group	Class	Title and Description
130		<u>CRUDE PETROLEUM (INCLUDING NATURAL GAS)</u>
	1300	CRUDE PETROLEUM (INCLUDING NATURAL GAS)

Establishments mainly engaged in mining crude oil, natural gas or condensate. Natural gas absorption or purifying plants are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in processing natural gas for the manufacture of chemicals or fertilisers are included in Group 271.

Primary Activities

Absorption plant, natural gas	Petroleum, crude, mining
Gas, natural, mining	Purifying plant, natural gas
Oil, crude, mining	Separation plant, natural gas
Oil sand mining	
Oil shale mining	

DIVISION B : MINING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 14 : CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Group	Class	Title and Description
140		<u>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS</u>
	1401	SAND AND GRAVEL
		Establishments mainly engaged in quarrying sand (except silica for industrial purposes) or gravel, or in screening, etc. of sand or gravel. Establishments mainly engaged in quarrying silica for industrial purposes are included in Class 1503.
		Primary Activities
		Gravel quarrying or dredging Sand quarrying (except silica for industrial purposes)
		River gravel quarrying
	1402	CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE
		Establishments mainly engaged in quarrying, crushing or screening crushed or broken stone, including crushed or broken limestone. Establishments mainly engaged in quarrying road sub-base and fill are included in Class 4120.
		Primary Activities
		Aggregate quarrying Crushed or broken dolomite, quartz or limestone quarrying
		Base course materials quarrying
		Blue metal stone quarrying Crushed or broken stone quarrying (except road sub-base and fill)
	1403	DIMENSION STONE AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS N.E.C.
		Establishments mainly engaged in quarrying dimension stone or other construction materials n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in quarrying road sub-base and fill are included in Class 4120.
		Primary Activities
		Building stone quarrying Marble quarrying
		Construction materials quarrying n.e.c. Sand stone quarrying
		Dimension stone quarrying Slate quarrying
		Granite quarrying Stone quarrying n.e.c.

DIVISION B : MINING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 15 : OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Group	Class	Title and Description
150		<u>OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS</u>
	1501	LIMESTONE
		Establishments mainly engaged in quarrying limestone, except crushed or broken stone. Establishments mainly engaged in quarrying crushed or broken limestone are included in Class 1402. Establishments mainly engaged in quarrying dimension stone are included in Class 1403.
		Primary Activities
		Chalk quarrying Limestone quarrying

DIVISION	B ' MINING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	15 ' OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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150 OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS - contd

1503 NON-METALLIC MINERALS N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in mining or quarrying non-metallic minerals n.e.c. or in treating such minerals by crushing or screening. Establishments mainly engaged in producing salt by evaporation in salt pans are included in this Class.

Primary Activities

Alabaster mining	Mineral pigments
Alum mining	mining
Alunite mining	Ochre mining
Asbestos mining	Opal mining
Barite mining	Peat moss cutting
Diamonds mining	Perlite mining
Diatomite mining	Phosphate rock mining
Dolomite mining n.e.c.	Ilumbago mining
Emeralds mining	Pyrophyllite mining
Felspar quarrying	Quartz quarrying n.e.c.
Flint quarrying	Salt evaporating
Gemstones quarrying or dredging	Salt mining
Glauconite mining	Salt pans
Graphite mining	Silica mining (for industrial purposes)
Green sand mining	Sillimanite mining
Gypsum mining	Steatite mining
Kyanite mining	Talc quarrying
Lithium ore mining	Vermiculite mining
Magnesite mining	Zeolite mining
Mica mining	

DIVISION B ; MINING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 16 ; SERVICES TO MINING

Group	Class	Title and Description
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160 SERVICES TO MINING

1601 PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AND OTHER SERVICES TO
 PETROLEUM MINING

Establishments mainly engaged in providing
 services to crude petroleum mining.

Primary Activities

Formation testing service	Mining engineering service (for crude petroleum mining)
Geological surveying service (for crude petroleum)	Oil well or gas well cementation service
Geophysical surveying service (for crude petroleum)	Oil well or gas well drilling service
Marine service (for crude petroleum mining)	Oil well or gas well logging service
Mineral exploration service (for crude petroleum)	Prospecting for crude petroleum

1602 MINERAL EXPLORATION AND SERVICES TO MINING n.e.c.

Establishments mainly engaged in mineral explora-
 tion n.e.c. or providing services to mining n.e.c.

Primary Activities

Geological surveying service (for minerals except crude petroleum)	Mining engineering service n.e.c. Ore assaying service Ore testing service
Geophysical surveying service (for minerals except crude petroleum)	Prospecting for minerals (except crude petroleum)
Mineral exploration service (except for crude petroleum)	

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING

This Division includes all establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing the various categories of products summarised below. The term 'manufacturing' is used here in the broad sense to relate to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand. The conceptual treatment of such activities as repair, installation, assembly, blending, bottling and packing is discussed in Chapter 5. In the detailed Classification the treatment of these activities is specified in the class descriptions. Where these activities have not been specified they are generally regarded as primary to this Division.

2. The treatment of other specified activities is also explained in the individual class descriptions but a general guide to their treatment in the various sub-divisions of this Division is provided in the following summary. Broadly, then, this Division includes all establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing:

- (a) Food, beverages or tobacco products (Sub-division 21-22), except establishments mainly engaged in sun-drying fruit or processing fish aboard vessels which also catch fish (these are included in Division A) or in washing, packing or dehydrating fresh fruit, cleaning, filleting or freezing fish, pulping or other processing of eggs, bottling wine or spirits, repacking flour, cereal food products, dried fruits or in blending or repacking tea (these are included in Sub-division 46-47 in Division F). However, milk receiving depots treating milk by grading, testing, filtering or cooling and milk distribution depots mainly engaged in bulk handling of milk are included in this Division.
- (b) Textiles, clothing and footwear (Sub-divisions 23 and 24) including establishments mainly engaged in cotton ginning or other preparation of fibres for further processing, but excluding establishments mainly engaged in making or installing curtains, in mens or womens custom tailoring or dressmaking or in boot and shoe repairing (these are included in Sub-division 48 in Division F).
- (c) Wood products and furniture (Sub-division 25), except establishments mainly engaged in hewing or rough shaping of railway sleepers, posts, etc. in the forest (these are included in Division A) or in installing joinery or erecting prefabricated wooden buildings (these are included in Division E).

- (d) Paper or paper products (Sub-division 26), including establishments mainly engaged in publishing or in publishing and printing newspapers, magazines, books, music, maps, etc., or in providing printing trade services, such as electrotyping and bookbinding.
- (e) Chemical, plastic, coal, petroleum, glass, clay, cement or other non-metallic mineral products (Sub-divisions 27 and 28 and Group 343 in Sub-division 34), except establishments mainly engaged in screening, crushing, dressing or other rudimentary treating of minerals, construction materials, etc., in briquetting coal or in purifying natural gas (these are included in Division B), or in blending lubricating oils and greases or in glazing (these are included in Sub-division 46-47 in Division F). Establishments mainly engaged in plastering are included in Division E.
- (f) Metals and metal products including machinery, transport or other equipment, scientific apparatus, and household appliances (Sub-divisions 29, 31, 32 and 33), leather or rubber products, ophthalmic articles, jewellery, sporting equipment, etc. (Groups 341, 342 and 344 in Sub-division 34). Excluded are establishments mainly engaged in dressing or other preliminary treating of metallic ores (these are included in Division B) or in repairing motor vehicles (except establishments mainly engaged in engine reconditioning - these are included in Division C), household appliances, sporting equipment, photographic equipment, watches, clocks and jewellery, etc. (these are included in Sub-division 48 in Division F) or in repairing tractors, farm and construction machinery (these are included in Sub-division 46-47 in Division F) or in installing structural steel, air-conditioning and heating equipment, industrial furnaces or shop fittings, etc. (these are included in Division E). Establishments mainly engaged in installing lifts and escalators, however, are included in this Division.

3. In general the manufacture of parts or components is a primary activity of the same class as the manufacture of the finished product except where the manufacture of parts or components is specifically shown as a primary activity of another class.

4. In some instances two or more activities are vertically integrated in the one manufacturing establishment in that the products of one activity are used as materials in the other. In these cases establishments are generally included in the class to which the final activity is primary. In some cases, however, the classes have been defined so that the establishment is included in the class to which the initial activity is primary, for example, in Classes 2316 'Cotton, Silk and Flax Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics' and 2413 'Knitted Goods n.e.c.'

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING
 SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

Group	Class	Title and Description
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211	<u>MEAT PRODUCTS</u>	
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2111	FRESH, PRESERVED AND CANNED MEAT (INCLUDING TALLOW, MEALS AND FERTILIZERS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN)	
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Establishments mainly engaged in slaughtering animals (except poultry) or in boning, chilling, freezing, preserving or canning meat (including canning of poultry). Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing fertilisers or meals from meat, blood or bone or in rendering tallow, etc., are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in slaughtering, dressing, packing (except canning) or freezing poultry are included in Class 2112. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing or canning bacon or ham are included in Class 2113. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing sausage, etc., casings of animal origin or in producing hand or machine split gut materials for further processing are included in Class 2114.

Primary Activities

Abattoir (except poultry slaughter-house)	Meat boning or packing
Animal oils or fats, unrefined, mfg	Meat, canned, mfg (except bacon or ham)
Blood and bone fertilisers mfg	Meat, dehydrated, mfg
Buffalo meat mfg	Meat extracts or essences mfg
Corned meat mfg	Meat mfg (except bacon, ham or uncanned poultry meat)
Dripping mfg	Meat or bone meal
Frozen meat mfg (except poultry meat)	mfg (except fish or whale meal)
Kangaroo or wallaby meat mfg	Meats, canned mixed, mfg (incl. canned sausages or camp pie)
Knackery	Neatsfoot oil mfg
Liver meal mfg	Pork, fresh, mfg
Manures or fertilisers of animal origin mfg (without added chemical fertilisers)	Poultry meat, canned, mfg
	Rabbit meat mfg
	Slaughtering animals (except poultry)

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
211		<u>MEAT PRODUCTS</u> - contd
2111		FRESH, PRESERVED AND CANNED MEAT (INCLUDING TALLOW, MEALS AND FERTILIZERS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN) - contd
		Primary Activities - contd
		Tallow, edible or inedible, rendering Tripe mfg
2112		FRESH AND FROZEN POULTRY
		Establishments mainly engaged in slaughtering, dressing, packing or freezing poultry. Establishments mainly engaged in canning poultry are included in Class 2111.
		Primary Activities
		Abattoir (poultry) Poultry packing (except canning)
		Chicken slaughtering or dressing Poultry slaughtering or dressing
		Frozen poultry mfg
		Poultry meat mfg (except canned)
2113		BACON, HAM AND SMALLGOODS
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing bacon, ham, lard, smallgoods, prepared meat products or meat specialities n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in canning bacon or ham are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Bacon, canned, green or smoked, mfg Croquettes, chicken or beef, mfg

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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211 MEAT PRODUCTS - contd

2113 BACON, HAM AND SMALLGOODS - contd

Primary Activities - contd

Frankfurts mfg	Meat specialities
Ham, canned, cooked,	mfg n.e.c.
green or smoked,	Sausages mfg (except
mfg	canned)
Hamburgers, pre-	Saveloys mfg
cooked, mfg	Smallgoods mfg
Lard rendering	(except edible
Meat, cooked, mfg	fats or oils
Meat pastes mfg	other than lard)

2114 CASINGS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing sausage, etc., casings of animal origin or in producing hand or machine split gut materials for further processing. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing racquet strings from animal gut are included in Class 3445. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing musical instrument strings or surgical sutures from animal gut are included in Class 3447.

Primary Activities

Bungs, caps or weasands	Sausage casings
mfg	mfg (animal
Casings mfg (animal	origin)
origin)	Sausage skins
Gut materials, hand or	mfg (animal
machine split, mfg	origin)
(for further	
processing)	

DIVISION C ' MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 ' FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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212 MILK PRODUCTS

2121 LIQUID MILK AND CREAM

Establishments mainly engaged in pasteurising, cartoning or bottling of liquid milk (including flavoured or skim milk), cream, yoghurt, cultured buttermilk or sour cream. Milk receiving depots treating milk by grading, testing, filtering or cooling and milk distribution depots mainly engaged in bulk handling of milk are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in canning milk or cream are included in Class 2125.

Primary Activities

Cartoned milk, pasteurised, mfg	Milk, liquid, pasteurising
Cream, liquid, pasteurising	Milk, liquid, separation
Cream, pasteurised, bottling	Milk, liquid, sterilising
Cultured buttermilk mfg	Milk, pasteurised, bottling
Flavoured liquid milk mfg	Milk receiving depot
Milk homogenising	Sour cream mfg
	Yoghurt mfg

2122 BUTTER

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing butter, casein, dried skim milk, dried buttermilk, butter powder, anhydrous milkfat or clarified butter (ghee).

Primary Activities

Anhydrous milkfat mfg (butteroil)	Buttermilk, spray- or roller-powdered, mfg
Butter, clarified, mfg (ghee)	Casein mfg
Butter mfg	Skim milk, dried, mfg
Butter powder mfg	Skim milk, spray- or roller- powdered, mfg
Buttermilk, dried, mfg	

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description										
212	<u>MILK PRODUCTS</u>	- contd										
2123	CHEESE	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing cheese, cheese products or whey.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Cheddar cheese mfg</td><td>Cream cheese mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Cheese mfg</td><td>Grating cheese mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Cheese paste mfg</td><td>Processed cheese mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Cheese spread mfg</td><td>Soft cheese mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Cottage cheese mfg</td><td>Whey or whey powder mfg</td></tr></table>	Cheddar cheese mfg	Cream cheese mfg	Cheese mfg	Grating cheese mfg	Cheese paste mfg	Processed cheese mfg	Cheese spread mfg	Soft cheese mfg	Cottage cheese mfg	Whey or whey powder mfg
Cheddar cheese mfg	Cream cheese mfg											
Cheese mfg	Grating cheese mfg											
Cheese paste mfg	Processed cheese mfg											
Cheese spread mfg	Soft cheese mfg											
Cottage cheese mfg	Whey or whey powder mfg											
2124	ICE CREAM AND OTHER FROZEN CONFECTIONS	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing ice cream, frozen confections or milk based soft serve mixes. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing ice cream mixes are included in Class 2125.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Confections, frozen, mfg</td><td>Milk ices mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Ice cream mfg</td><td>Water ices or fruit ices mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Milk based mixes mfg (for soft serves or thick shakes)</td><td></td></tr></table>	Confections, frozen, mfg	Milk ices mfg	Ice cream mfg	Water ices or fruit ices mfg	Milk based mixes mfg (for soft serves or thick shakes)					
Confections, frozen, mfg	Milk ices mfg											
Ice cream mfg	Water ices or fruit ices mfg											
Milk based mixes mfg (for soft serves or thick shakes)												

DIVISION C ' MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 ' FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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212 MILK PRODUCTS - contd

2125 MILK PRODUCTS N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing condensed or dried milk products n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in canning milk or cream are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing ice cream mixes are included in this Class but establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing milk based soft serve mixes are included in Class 2124.

Primary Activities

Baby foods, milk based, mfg	Milk, concentrated or condensed, mfg
Cream, canned, mfg	Milk, dried, mfg
Health beverages, infants or invalids	(except dried skim milk or buttermilk)
milk based, mfg	Milk, evaporated, mfg n.e.c.
Ice cream mix, liquid or dried, mfg	Milk, liquid canned, mfg
Lactose mfg	Milk products mfg n.e.c.
Milk and coffee mixtures, condensed or concentrated, mfg	Sugar of milk mfg

213 CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

2131 CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUIT PRODUCTS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing preserved or quick frozen fruit products including fruit juices, preserves, jam, crystallised or glace fruit or peel or canned cakes. Establishments mainly engaged in canning or bottling fruit products are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in sun-drying fruit are included in Classes 0141 and 0142. Establishments mainly engaged in drying (except sun-drying) fruit or in packing (except canning or bottling) fresh fruit are included in Class 4713.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
213		<u>CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u> - contd

2131 CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUIT PRODUCTS - contd

Primary Activities

Cakes, canned, mfg	Fruit pulp, puree
Candied or preserved peel mfg	or spreads mfg
Coconut, desiccated, mfg	Jam mfg (incl. conserves or fruit spreads)
Crystallised or glace fruit or peel mfg	Jellies, fruit, mfg
Fruit, canned or bottled, mfg	Marmalade mfg
Fruit juices, pure, canned or bottled, mfg	Plum pudding, canned, mfg
	Preserved fruit mfg (except dried)

2132 CANNED AND PRESERVED VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing preserved, quick frozen, dehydrated or canned vegetable products, including soups, sauces, pickles, baby foods (except milk based), or mixed meat and vegetable or cereal products.

Primary Activities

Baby foods, canned or bottled, mfg (except milk based)	Mayonnaise or salad dressings mfg
Baked beans mfg	Mixed meat and cereals, canned or bottled, mfg
Chilli sauce mfg	Mixed meat and vegetables, canned or bottled, mfg
Chutneys or relishes mfg	Olives, preserved, mfg
French dressing mfg	Onions, canned, mfg
Horseradish sauce mfg	
Ketchup mfg	

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
213		<u>CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u> - contd

2132 CANNED AND PRESERVED VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - contd

Primary Activities - contd

Pickles mfg	Spaghetti, canned, mfg
Rice preparations, canned, mfg	Split peas mfg
Salad dressings mfg	Sweet corn, canned, mfg
Sauces, packeted, canned or bottled, mfg (except Worcester- shire sauce)	Tomato products mfg
Sauerkraut mfg	Vegetable juices or soups mfg
Soft drink mix, powdered, mfg	Vegetables, canned, dehydrated, dried, preserved or quick frozen, mfg
Soup mfg	Vinegar mfg (except wine vinegar)
Soup, prepared dry, mfg	

214 MARGARINE AND OILS AND FATS N.E.C.

2140 MARGARINE AND OILS AND FATS N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing crude vegetable or marine oils, fats, cake or meals or in refining or hydrogenation of oils or fats or in manufacturing margarine, compound cooking oils or fats or blended table or salad oils. Establishments mainly engaged in distilling essential oils are included in Class 2728. Establishments mainly engaged in rendering tallow are included in Class 2111. Establishments mainly engaged in rendering lard are included in Class 2113.

Primary Activities

Animal oils, refined, mfg	Castor oil mfg
Biscuit oils or fats, blended or emulsified, mfg	Coconut meal or cake mfg
Candlemeal mfg	Coconut oil, liquid or solidified, mfg
Castor meal mfg	Cod liver oil mfg

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
214		<u>MARGARINE AND OILS AND FATS N.E.C. - contd</u>
2140		<u>MARGARINE AND OILS AND FATS N.E.C. - contd</u>
		Primary Activities - contd
		Cooking oils or fats, blended or emulsified, mfg
		Cotton seed meal or cake mfg
		Cotton seed oil mfg
		Deodorised vegetable oils mfg
		Edible oils or fats, blended or emulsified, mfg
		Fish liver oils mfg
		Fish or other marine animal oils mfg
		Frying oils or fats, blended or emulsified, mfg
		Grape seed oil mfg
		Hydrogenated vegetable oils mfg
		Linseed meal or cake mfg
		Linseed oil mfg
		Maize germ meal mfg
		Maize germ oil mfg
		Margarine mfg
		Oleo oil mfg
		Oleo stearine mfg
		Olive oil mfg
		Palm oil mfg
		Peanut meal mfg
		Peanut oil mfg
		Rape seed meal or cake mfg
		Rape seed oil mfg
		Safflower seed meal or cake mfg
		Safflower seed oil mfg
		Shark oil mfg
		Soya bean meal mfg
		Soya bean oil mfg
		Sunflower seed meal mfg
		Sunflower seed oil mfg
		Tung meal mfg
		Tung oil mfg
		Vegetable meal mfg
		Vegetable oils mfg
		Whale oil mfg

215 FLOUR MILL AND CEREAL FOOD PRODUCTS

2151 FLOUR MILL PRODUCTS

Establishments mainly engaged in milling flour (except cornflour) including by-products such as bran or pollard. Establishments mainly engaged in milling rice are included in Class 2153. Establishments mainly engaged in repacking flour are included in Class 4719.

DIVISION C ' MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 ' FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
215		<u>FLOUR MILL AND CEREAL FOOD PRODUCTS</u> - contd	
2151		FLOUR MILL PRODUCTS - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Atta flour mfg	Oatmeal mfg (except prepared cereal food)
		Barley meal or flour mfg	Pollard mfg
		Bran mfg (except prepared cereal food)	Rye meal mfg
		Flour, wheat or rye, mfg (except self-raising flour)	Semolina mfg
		Maize bran mfg (except prepared cereal food)	Sharps mfg
			Wheat germ mfg
			Wheat meal mfg (except prepared cereal food)
2152		STARCH, GLUTEN AND STARCH SUGARS	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing cereal starch, gluten, starch sugars or arrowroot flour.	
		Primary Activities	
		Arrowroot flour mfg	Glucose mfg
		Cornflour mfg	Gluten mfg
		Dextrin mfg	Starch mfg
		Dextrose mfg	Starch sugars mfg
2153		CEREAL FOODS, PREPARED FLOUR AND BAKING MIXES	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing cereal breakfast foods, spaghetti, macaroni, milled rice, rice flour, blended or prepared flour (including self-raising flour), prepared baking mixes, jelly crystals or custard powder. Establishments mainly engaged in repacking cereal food products are included in Class 4719.	

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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215 FLOUR MILL AND CEREAL FOOD PRODUCTS - contd

2153 CEREAL FOODS, PREPARED FLOUR AND BAKING MIXES - contd

Primary Activities

Baking mixes, prepared, mfg	Oats, hulled, mfg
Baking powder mfg	Oats, shelled, mfg
Bran mfg (prepared cereal food)	Pasta mfg
Cake mixes mfg	Pastry mixes mfg
Cereal breakfast foods mfg	Pearl barley mfg
Cereal foods mfg n.e.c.	Porridge mfg
Custard powder mfg	Ravioli mfg
Dessert puddings, prepared, mfg	Rennet tablets mfg
Desserts, prepared, mfg	Rice meal mfg
Farina mfg	Rice, polished or unpolished, mfg
Granulated or rolled breakfast food mfg	Sago mfg
Jelly crystals mfg	Sausage binder or similar meal mfg (from wheat)
Junket tablets mfg	Scone mixes mfg
Macaroni mfg	Self-raising flour mfg
Maize germ mfg	Spaghetti mfg (except canned)
Milled rice mfg	Tapioca mfg
Noodles mfg	Vermicelli mfg
Oatmeal mfg (prepared cereal food)	Wheat meal mfg (prepared cereal food)

216 BREAD, CAKES AND BISCUITS

2161 BREAD

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing bread. Establishments mainly engaged both in manufacturing bread and retailing predominantly own bakery products either through home service delivery or from fixed premises attached to the bakery are included in this Class.

DIVISION C ' MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 ' FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
216		<u>BREAD, CAKES AND BISCUITS - contd</u>	
	2161	BREAD - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Bread mfg	Hamburger buns mfg
		Bread mfg and bread retailing	Matzoth mfg
		Bread rolls mfg	Rye bread mfg
	2162	CAKES AND PASTRIES	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing cakes, pastries, pies or similar bakery products (except canned bakery products). Establishments mainly engaged in both manufacturing and retailing cakes, pastries or similar products are included in Class 4828.	
		Primary Activities	
		Cakes or pastries mfg (except canned)	Meat pies mfg
		Crumpets mfg	Pastry mfg (except canned)
		Doughnuts mfg	Pies mfg
	2163	BISCUITS	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing biscuits, ice cream cones or wafers. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing dog biscuits are included in Class 2183.	
		Primary Activities	
		Biscuits mfg (except dog biscuits)	Rusks mfg
		Ice cream cones or wafers mfg	Shortbread biscuits mfg

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description												
217	<u>SUGAR</u>													
2171	RAW SUGAR	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing unrefined or raw sugar or molasses.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Cane syrup mfg</td><td>Raw sugar mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Molasses mfg</td><td>Sugar, unrefined, mfg</td></tr></table>	Cane syrup mfg	Raw sugar mfg	Molasses mfg	Sugar, unrefined, mfg								
Cane syrup mfg	Raw sugar mfg													
Molasses mfg	Sugar, unrefined, mfg													
2172	REFINED SUGAR	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing refined sugar, treacle, castor sugar, or icing sugar.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Brown sugar mfg</td><td>Icing sugar mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Castor sugar mfg</td><td>Sugar, refined, mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Golden syrup mfg</td><td>Treacle mfg</td></tr></table>	Brown sugar mfg	Icing sugar mfg	Castor sugar mfg	Sugar, refined, mfg	Golden syrup mfg	Treacle mfg						
Brown sugar mfg	Icing sugar mfg													
Castor sugar mfg	Sugar, refined, mfg													
Golden syrup mfg	Treacle mfg													
218	<u>OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS</u>													
2181	CONFECTIONERY, CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing sugar confectionery, chocolate or cocoa products.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Boiled sweets mfg</td><td>Cocoa products mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Chewing gum mfg</td><td>Confectionery, sugar, mfg (except crystallised or glace fruit)</td></tr><tr><td>Chocolate mfg</td><td>Cooking chocolate mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Chocolates mfg</td><td>Drinking chocolate mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Cocoa butter mfg</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cocoa powder mfg</td><td></td></tr></table>	Boiled sweets mfg	Cocoa products mfg	Chewing gum mfg	Confectionery, sugar, mfg (except crystallised or glace fruit)	Chocolate mfg	Cooking chocolate mfg	Chocolates mfg	Drinking chocolate mfg	Cocoa butter mfg		Cocoa powder mfg	
Boiled sweets mfg	Cocoa products mfg													
Chewing gum mfg	Confectionery, sugar, mfg (except crystallised or glace fruit)													
Chocolate mfg	Cooking chocolate mfg													
Chocolates mfg	Drinking chocolate mfg													
Cocoa butter mfg														
Cocoa powder mfg														

DIVISION C * MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 * FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
218		<u>OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS</u> - contd
2181		CONFECTIONERY, CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS - contd
		Primary Activities - contd
		Licorice candy mfg Popcorn, candied, mfg
		Marshmallows mfg Toffees mfg
		Marzipan mfg
2182		PRESERVED AND CANNED FISH AND OTHER SEAFOODS
		Establishments mainly engaged in preserving or canning fish or other seafoods. Establishments mainly engaged in operating vessels which process but do not catch fish are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in cleaning, filleting or freezing fish or other seafoods are included in Class 4714.
		Primary Activities
		Clams, canned, mfg Lobsters, preserved, mfg
		Crayfish, preserved, mfg (except frozen)
		(except frozen) Oysters, canned or
		Fish, canned, mfg bottled, mfg
		Fish, dried or smoked, Scallops, preserved, mfg
		mfg (except frozen)
		Fish loaf or cake, Seafoods, canned, mfg
		canned, mfg Seafoods, preserved, mfg
		Fish paste mfg (except frozen)
		Fish, preserved, mfg
		(except frozen)
2183		PREPARED ANIMAL AND BIRD FOODS
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing prepared animal or bird foods including dog biscuits. Establishments mainly engaged in slaughtering animals for pet food are included in Class 2111.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
218		<u>OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS</u> - contd
2183		PREPARED ANIMAL AND BIRD FOODS - contd
		Primary Activities
		Animal foods, canned, mfg Dog foods, prepared, mfg
		Animal foods, prepared, Fodder, prepared, mfg
		mfg (except meat or Pet foods, canned, mfg
		bone meal) Pet foods, prepared,
		mfg (except meat
		Bird foods mfg or bone meal)
		Bird seed mfg Poultry foods,
		Cat foods, prepared, mfg prepared, mfg
		Cattle lick mfg Poultry pellets mfg
		Chaff mfg Sheep lick mfg
		Crushed grains mfg Stock foods, prepared,
		(for fodder) mfg (except meat or
		Dehydrated lucerne mfg bone meal)
		Dog biscuits mfg
2184		FOOD PRODUCTS N.E.C.
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing coffee, coffee preparations, peanut butter or paste, spices, seasonings, flavourings, colourings, potato crisps, honey, ice, cooking or table salt or other food products n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing gelatine are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in egg pulping, drying, etc., are included in Class 4715. Establishments mainly engaged in blending or packing tea are included in Class 4719.
		Primary Activities
		Bean sprout germination Coffee, blended, mfg
		Chicory, ground, mfg Coffee essence mfg
		Chicory, roasted, mfg Coffee extract mfg
		Chop suey rolls mfg Coffee, ground, mfg
		Cinnamon mfg Coffee, roasted, mfg

DIVISION C MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
218		<u>OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS</u> - contd
2184		FOOD PRODUCTS N.E.C. - contd
		Primary Activities - contd
		Curry powder mfg
		Flavouring concentrates mfg
		Flavourings, food, mfg
		Food colourings mfg
		Food mfg n.e.c.
		Fried rice mfg
		Gelatine mfg
		Ginger mfg (except confectionery)
		Herbs, processed, mfg
		Honey blending
		Ice mfg (except dry ice)
		Instant coffee mfg
		Malt extract mfg
		Meals mfg (e.g. T.V. dinners) n.e.c.
		Mustard, powdered, mfg
		Mustard, prepared, mfg
		Nut foods mfg
		Nutmeg mfg
		Nuts, sugar coated, mfg
		Peanut butter or paste mfg
		Peanut roasting or salting
		Pepper mfg
		Potato crisps mfg
		Pretzels mfg
		Rice preparations mfg n.e.c.
		Salt, cooking or table, mfg
		Savoury specialities mfg
		Seasonings, food, mfg n.e.c.
		Spices mfg
		Worcestershire sauce mfg
		Yeast or yeast extract mfg
219		<u>BEVERAGES AND MALT</u>
2191		SOFT DRINKS, CORDIALS AND SYRUPS
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing, canning or bottling aerated or carbonated soft drinks, cordials, concentrated cordials, syrups or non-intoxicating brewed beer or cider. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing, canning or bottling fruit juices are included in Class 2131.
		Primary Activities
		Aerated waters or cordials mfg
		Beer, non-intoxicating, mfg
		Carbonated waters or cordials mfg
		Cider, non-alcoholic, mfg

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
219		<u>BEVERAGES AND MALT</u> - contd	
2191		SOFT DRINKS, CORDIALS AND SYRUPS - contd	
		Primary Activities - contd	
		Cordials mfg	Soft drinks bottling
		Ginger beer mfg	Soft drinks canning
		Mineral water mfg	Soft drinks mfg
		Perry, non-alcoholic, mfg	Syrups, fruit, mfg
		Soda water mfg	Tonic water mfg
2192		BEER	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing beer, ale, stout or porter.	
		Primary Activities	
		Ale mfg	Porter mfg
		Beer mfg (except non-intoxicating beers)	Stout mfg
2193		MALT	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing malt.	
		Primary Activities	
		Barley malt mfg	Oaten malt mfg
		Malt mfg	Wheaten malt mfg

DIVISION C ' MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 ' FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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219 BEVERAGES AND MALT - contd

2194 WINE AND BRANDY

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing or blending wine or brandy. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing fortifying spirits, fermented cider, or wine vinegar are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in bottling (but not blending) wine or brandy are included in Class 4717.

Primary Activities

Argol mfg	Port mfg
Brandy mfg	Sherry mfg
Carbonated wines mfg	Sparkling wines mfg
Cider, alcoholic, mfg	Unfortified wines mfg
Fortified wines mfg	Vermouth mfg
Fortifying spirits mfg	Vinegar, wine, mfg
Mead mfg	Wines blending
Perry, alcoholic, mfg	Wines mfg

2195 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing or blending spirits (except brandy or fortifying spirit), liqueurs or alcoholic beverages n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in bottling (but not blending) such beverages are included in Class 4717.

Primary Activities

Alcoholic beverages	Vodka mfg
mfg n.e.c.	Whisky mfg
Gin mfg	White spirits mfg
Liqueurs mfg	(except from
Rum mfg	petroleum)

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 21-22 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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221	<u>TOBACCO PRODUCTS</u>
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2210	TOBACCO PRODUCTS
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Establishments mainly engaged in processing tobacco leaf or manufacturing cigarettes, cigars, smoking or chewing tobacco or snuff. Establishments mainly engaged in drying tobacco leaf are included in Class 0172.

Primary Activities

Chewing tobacco mfg	Tobacco mfg
Cigarettes mfg	Tobacco products mfg
Cigars mfg	(except tobacco
Pipe tobacco mfg	leaf drying)
Snuff mfg	

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES

Group	Class	Title and Description
231-232		<u>TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND</u> <u>HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES</u>
2311	COTTON GINNING	Establishments mainly engaged in ginning cotton. Primary Activities Cotton, ginned, mfg
2312	SCOURED AND CARBONISED WOOL	Establishments mainly engaged in fellmongering, scouring or carbonising wool. Primary Activities Carbonised wool mfg Scoured wool mfg Fellmongered wool mfg Skin wool mfg Lanolin mfg Wool grease mfg
2313	WOOL AND MAN-MADE FIBRE TOPS	Establishments mainly engaged in carding or combing wool or in manufacturing wool or man-made fibre tops. Primary Activities Noils, wool, mfg Tops, wool, mfg Tops, blended man-made Wool carding or and wool fibre, mfg combing Tops, man-made fibre, mfg

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
231-232		<u>TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND</u> <u>HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES - contd</u>

2314 MAN-MADE FIBRES AND YARNS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing continuous man-made fibre filament, man-made fibre staple or yarns, including mixed yarns predominantly of man-made fibres. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing man-made tyre cord yarn or fabric are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing elastic or elastomeric yarns are included in Class 2319. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing glass fibres are included in Class 2813.

Primary Activities

Filaments, continuous man-made fibre, mfg	Monofilaments, man-made fibre, mfg
Man-made continuous filament yarn throwing, doubling, twisting, winding, texturing, bulking, crimping or stretching (except elastic or elastomeric)	Tow, man-made fibre, mfg
Man-made fibre staple mfg (except glass fibres)	Tyre cord yarn or fabric, man-made fibre, mfg
Man-made fibres mfg (except glass fibres)	Yarns, discontinuous, mfg (wholly or predominantly of man-made fibres, except elastic or elastomeric)

DIVISION	C : MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
231-232		<u>TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES - contd</u>

2315 MAN-MADE FIBRE BROADWOVEN FABRICS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing broadwoven fabrics from man-made fibre yarns or mixed yarns predominantly of man-made fibres. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing household textiles (except floor coverings) from man-made fibre broadwoven fabrics, woven at the same establishment, are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing household textiles (except floor coverings or curtains other than shower curtains) from fabrics not woven at the same establishment are included in Class 2322. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing elastic or elastomeric fabrics are included in Class 2319.

Primary Activities

Bed-spreads or sheets mfg (from fabrics, wholly or predominantly of man-made fibres, woven at the same establish- ment)	Crepe fabrics, broad- woven, mfg (wholly or predominantly of man- made fibres, except elastic or elastomeric)
Blankets mfg (from fabrics wholly or predominantly of man- made fibres, woven at the same establish- ment; except electric blankets)	Dress fabrics mfg (wholly or predomi- nantly of man-made fibres, except elastic or elastomeric)
Broadwoven fabrics mfg (wholly or predomi- nantly of man-made fibres, except elastic or elastomeric)	Fibreglass fabrics mfg
Canvas fabrics, mfg (wholly or predomi- nantly of man-made fibres)	Furnishing fabrics, broadwoven, mfg (wholly or predomi- nantly of man-made fibres, except elastic or elastomeric)

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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231-232 TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND
HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES - contd

2315 MAN-MADE FIBRE BROADWOVEN FABRICS - contd

Primary Activities - contd

Household textile goods mfg (from fabrics wholly or predominantly of man-made fibres, woven at the same establishment; except floor coverings or curtains other than shower curtains)	Table-cloths or table-mats mfg (from fabrics wholly or predominantly of man-made fibres, woven at the same establishment)
Pillow-cases mfg (from fabrics wholly or predominantly of man-made fibres, woven at the same establishment)	

2316 COTTON, SILK AND FLAX YARNS AND BROADWOVEN FABRICS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing yarns or broadwoven fabrics, wholly or predominantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing household textiles (except floor coverings) from such broadwoven fabrics, woven at the same establishment, are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing household textiles (except floor coverings or curtains) from fabrics not woven at the same establishment are included in Class 2322. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing elastic or elastomeric yarns or fabrics are included in Class 2319.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
231-232		<u>TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND</u> <u>HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES</u> - contd
2316		COTTON, SILK AND FLAX YARNS AND BROADWOVEN FABRICS - contd

Primary Activities

Bedspreads or sheets mfg (from fabrics, wholly or predominantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk, woven at the same establishment)	Household textile goods mfg (from fabrics, wholly or predom- inantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk, woven at the same establish- ment; except floor coverings or curtains)
Broadwoven fabrics mfg (wholly or predom- inantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk, except elastic or elastomeric)	Mercerised cotton broad- woven fabrics mfg (except elastic or elastomeric)
Canvas fabrics mfg (wholly or predom- inantly of cotton, flax, hemp or other veg- etable fibres)	Pillow-cases mfg (from fabrics, wholly or predominantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk, woven at the same establishment)
Cotton spinning	Sewing threads mfg (wholly or predom- inantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk)
Crepe fabrics, broad- woven, mfg (wholly or predominantly of cotton fibres, except elastic or elastomeric)	Table-cloths or table- mats mfg (from fabrics, wholly or predominantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk, woven at the same establishment)
Dress fabrics mfg (wholly or predominantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk, except elastic or elastomeric)	Threads mfg (wholly or predominantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk, except elastic or elastomeric)
Fire hose, canvas, mfg	
Flax spinning	
Furnishing fabrics, broadwoven, mfg (wholly or predominantly of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibres or silk, except elastic or elastomeric)	

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
231-232		<u>TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES</u> - contd

2316 COTTON, SILK AND FLAX YARNS AND BROADWOVEN
FABRICS - contd

Primary Activities - contd

Towelling, cotton, mfg	Yarns mfg (wholly or
Towels mfg (from fabrics,	predominantly of
wholly or predominantly	cotton, flax or other
of cotton or other	vegetable fibres or
vegetable fibres,	silk, except elastic
woven at the same	or elastomeric)
establishment)	
Tyre cord yarn or	
fabric, cotton, mfg	

2317 WORSTED YARNS AND BROADWOVEN FABRICS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing yarns or broadwoven fabrics wholly or predominantly of worsted wool. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing elastic or elastomeric yarns or fabrics are included in Class 2319.

Primary Activities

Broadwoven fabrics mfg	Furnishing fabrics,
(wholly or pre-	broadwoven, mfg
dominantly of worsted	(wholly or pre-
wool, except elastic	dominantly of worsted
or elastomeric)	wool, except elastic
Dress fabrics mfg	or elastomeric)
(wholly or pre-	Yarns mfg (wholly or
dominantly of	predominantly of
worsted wool, except	worsted wool,
elastic or elast-	except elastic
omeric)	or elastomeric)

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
231-232		<u>TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND</u> <u>HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES</u> - contd

2318 WOOLLEN YARNS AND BROADWOVEN FABRICS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing yarns or broadwoven fabrics wholly or predominantly woollen. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing household textiles (except floor coverings) from woollen broadwoven fabrics, woven at the same establishment, are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing household textiles (except floor coverings or curtains) from fabrics not woven at the same establishment are included in Class 2322. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing elastic or elastomeric yarns or fabrics are included in Class 2319.

Primary Activities

Blanketings mfg (wholly or predominantly woollen)	Furnishing fabrics, broadwoven, mfg (wholly or predominantly woollen, except elastic or elastomeric)
Blankets mfg (from fabrics, wholly or predominantly woollen, woven at the same establishment; except electric blankets)	Household textile goods mfg (from fabrics, wholly or predominantly woollen, woven at the same establishment; except floor coverings or curtains)
Broadwoven fabrics mfg (wholly or predominantly woollen, except elastic or elastomeric)	Rugs mfg (from fabrics, wholly or predominantly woollen, woven at the same establishment; except floor rugs)
Dress fabrics mfg (wholly or predominantly woollen, except elastic or elastomeric)	

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
231-232		<u>TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES - contd</u>	
2318		WOOLLEN YARNS AND BROADWOVEN FABRICS - contd	
		Primary Activities - contd	
		Table-cloths or table- mats mfg (from fabrics, wholly or predominantly woollen, woven at the same establishment)	Yarns mfg (wholly or predominantly woollen, except elastic or elast- omeric)
2319		NARROW WOVEN FABRICS (INCLUDING BROADWOVEN ELASTIC OR ELASTOMERIC FABRICS)	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing woven or braided fabrics, twelve inches or narrower in width. Establishments mainly engaged in manu- facturing elastic or elastomeric yarns or elastic or elastomeric woven or knitted fabrics (narrow or broadwoven) are included in this Class.	
		Primary Activities	
		Bindings, narrow woven, mfg	Knitted fabrics, elastic or elastomeric, mfg
		Braids, narrow woven, mfg	Labels, woven cloth, mfg
		Broadwoven fabrics, elastic or elast- omeric, mfg	Lacing, narrow woven, mfg
		Dress fabrics, elastic or elast- omeric, mfg	Narrow fabrics, elastic or elastomeric, mfg
		Fabrics, elastic or elastomeric, mfg	Narrow fabrics, woven, mfg
		Furnishing fabrics, elastic or elast- omeric, mfg	Ribbon mfg
			Webbing, narrow woven, mfg
			Yarns, elastic or elastomeric, mfg

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
231-232		<u>TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND</u> <u>HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES - contd</u>

2321 TEXTILE FINISHING

Establishments mainly engaged in bleaching, dyeing, printing, pleating or other finishing of yarns, threads, fabrics or other textiles, except clothing.

Primary Activities

Fabrics bleaching, dyeing, printing, pleating, finishing, pre-shrinking, moisture proofing, rot proofing, fire proofing, or rubber or plastic impregnating	Textiles bleaching, dyeing, printing, pleating, finishing, pre-shrinking, moisture proofing, rot proofing, fire proofing, or rubber or plastic impregnating Yarns bleaching, dyeing, finishing, pre-shrinking or fire proofing
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2322 HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES (EXCEPT FLOOR COVERINGS)

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing household textiles (except floor coverings or curtains other than shower curtains) from fabrics not woven at the same establishment. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing curtains (except shower curtains) are included in Class 4842.

Primary Activities

Bedspreads mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment)	Household textile goods mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment; except floor cover- ings or curtains other than shower curtains)
Blankets mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment; except electric blankets)	Napkins, infants, mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment)
Chair covers mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establish- ment)	

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
231-232		<u>TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS AND HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES - contd</u>
2322		HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES (EXCEPT FLOOR COVERINGS) - contd
		Primary Activities - contd
		Pillow-cases mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment) Place mats mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment) Quilts mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment) Rugs mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment; except floor rugs) Serviettes mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment) Sheets, bed, mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment) Shower or bath curtains mfg (from plastic film sheeting or from fabrics not woven at the same establishment) Soft furnishings mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment) Table-cloths mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment) Towels mfg (from fabrics not woven at the same establishment)
233		<u>OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS (EXCEPT KNITTED GOODS AND CLOTHING)</u>
2331		TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing carpets, rugs or felt floor coverings. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing mats or mattings of twisted paper, grass, coir, sisal, jute or rags are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing underfelt are included in Class 2332. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing rubber floor coverings or underlays are included in Class 3422.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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233 OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS (EXCEPT KNITTED GOODS AND CLOTHING) - contd

2331 TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS - contd

Primary Activities

Carpets mfg	Floor coverings, tufted, mfg
Coir mats or matting mfg	Floor coverings, woven, mfg
Door mats, textile, mfg	Floor mats, textile, mfg
Floor coverings, drum-formed, mfg (except underfelt)	Floor rugs, textile, mfg
Floor coverings, felt, mfg (except underfelt)	
Floor coverings, needle-felted, mfg (except underfelt)	

2332 FELT AND FELT PRODUCTS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing felt, underfelt or other felt products. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing felt floor coverings are included in Class 2331. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing felt headwear are included in Class 2427.

Primary Activities

Felt mfg (except surface felt floor coverings)	Underfelt mfg
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2333 CANVAS PRODUCTS AND ASSOCIATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing blinds, tents, awnings, sails or other goods n.e.c. of canvas or related materials.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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233 OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS (EXCEPT KNITTED GOODS AND CLOTHING) - contd

2333 CANVAS PRODUCTS AND ASSOCIATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS
N.E.C. - contd

Primary Activities

Awnings, textile, mfg	Hose, canvas, mfg
Blinds, textile, mfg	(except fire hose)
Canopies, textile, mfg	Mail bags, textile, mfg
Canvas bags mfg (except sporting bags)	Motor vehicle covers, textile, mfg
Canvas goods mfg n.e.c.	Sails mfg
Horse or cow rugs mfg	Stack covers, textile, mfg
	Tarpaulins mfg
	Tents mfg (except oxygen tents)
	Waterbags, textile, mfg

2334 ROPE, CORDAGE AND TWINE

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing rope, cordage, twine, net or related products from natural or man-made fibres.

Primary Activities

Baler twine mfg	Nets mfg n.e.c.
Binder twine mfg	Netting, textile, mfg
Braid mfg (except narrow woven)	Rope mfg (except wire rope)
Cable mfg (except wire rope or cable)	Sash cord mfg
Coir rope mfg	Seine twine mfg
Cord mfg (except wire rope or tyre cord)	Sewing twine mfg
Cordage mfg	Straw rope mfg
Fish net mfg	String mfg (except paper string)
Hemp rope mfg	
Manilla rope mfg	

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 23 : TEXTILES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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233 OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS (EXCEPT KNITTED GOODS AND CLOTHING) - contd

2335 TEXTILE PRODUCTS N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing textile products n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing textile bags (except canvas bags) are included in Class 2612.

Primary Activities

Bandages mfg	Motor vehicle seat covers, textile, mfg
Banners mfg	
Candlewick mfg	
Cotton waste, teased, mfg	Mungo fibres mfg
Cotton wool mfg	Padding mfg
Crocheted fabrics mfg	Parachutes mfg
Dressings, veterinary, mfg	Pennants mfg
Dusters, textile, mfg	Piece-goods mfg n.e.c.
Embroidered fabrics mfg	Pluckings mfg
Extract wool mfg	Polishing rags, textile, mfg
Fabric and plastic foam laminating	Powder puffs mfg
Fabrics mfg n.e.c.	Sanitary pads mfg
Flags mfg	Shoddy mfg
Flock mfg	Shoulder pads, textile, mfg
Gas mantles mfg	Surgical dressings mfg
Gauze mfg	Surgical gauze mfg
Hair cloth mfg	Surgical sutures, textile, mfg
Hemp products mfg n.e.c.	Sweat rags mfg
Kapok mfg	Tow, flax, mfg
Lace fabrics mfg	Wick mfg

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 24 : CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS)

Group	Class	Title and Description								
241	<u>KNITTING MILLS</u>									
2411	HOSIERY	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing hosiery.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Hosiery mfg</td><td>Socks mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Hosiery, surgical, mfg</td><td>Stockings mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Seamless hosiery mfg</td><td></td></tr></table>	Hosiery mfg	Socks mfg	Hosiery, surgical, mfg	Stockings mfg	Seamless hosiery mfg			
Hosiery mfg	Socks mfg									
Hosiery, surgical, mfg	Stockings mfg									
Seamless hosiery mfg										
2412	CARDIGANS AND PULLOVERS	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing knitted cardigans, pullovers or similar garments.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Cardigans, knitted, mfg</td><td>Pullovers, knitted, mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Jackets, knitted, mfg</td><td>Sweaters, knitted, mfg</td></tr><tr><td>Jumpers, knitted, mfg</td><td>Twin sets, knitted, mfg</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Waistcoats, knitted, mfg</td></tr></table>	Cardigans, knitted, mfg	Pullovers, knitted, mfg	Jackets, knitted, mfg	Sweaters, knitted, mfg	Jumpers, knitted, mfg	Twin sets, knitted, mfg		Waistcoats, knitted, mfg
Cardigans, knitted, mfg	Pullovers, knitted, mfg									
Jackets, knitted, mfg	Sweaters, knitted, mfg									
Jumpers, knitted, mfg	Twin sets, knitted, mfg									
	Waistcoats, knitted, mfg									
2413	KNITTED GOODS N.E.C.	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing knitted fabrics except elastic or elastomeric fabrics. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing knitted clothing (except hosiery, cardigans or pullovers) from fabrics knitted at the same establishment are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing clothing (except hosiery, cardigans or pullovers) from fabrics not knitted at the same establishment are included in the appropriate classes covering the manufacture of clothing. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing knitted elastic or elastomeric fabrics are included in Class 2319.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Blouses, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)</td><td>Clothing, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment; except hosiery, cardigans or pullovers)</td></tr></table>	Blouses, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)	Clothing, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment; except hosiery, cardigans or pullovers)						
Blouses, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)	Clothing, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment; except hosiery, cardigans or pullovers)									

DIVISION	C : MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	24 : CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
241		<u>KNITTING MILLS</u> - contd
	2413	KNITTED GOODS N.E.C. - contd
		Primary Activities - contd
		<p>Dresses, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)</p> <p>Fabrics, knitted, mfg (except elastic or elastomeric fabrics)</p> <p>Frocks, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)</p> <p>Jersey cloth mfg</p> <p>Lingerie, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)</p> <p>Nightwear, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)</p> <p>Outerwear, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment; except hosiery, cardigans or pullovers)</p> <p>Shawls, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)</p> <p>Shirts or shirt collars, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)</p> <p>Sportswear, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment; except hosiery, cardigans or pullovers)</p> <p>Swimwear, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)</p> <p>Tubing, knitted cloth, mfg (except elastic or elastomeric tubing)</p> <p>Underwear, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment; except foundation garments)</p> <p>Work clothing, knitted, mfg (from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)</p>

242

CLOTHING

2421

WOMENS AND GIRLS BLOUSES AND FROCKS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing womens or girls blouses, shirts, frocks or dresses (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment or from leather or fur). Establishments mainly engaged in womens custom dressmaking are included in Class 4844.

DIVISION	C	MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	24	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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242 CLOTHING - contd

2421 WOMENS AND GIRLS BLOUSES AND FROCKS - contd

Primary Activities

Blouses or shirts, womens or girls, mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)	Frocks or dresses mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment or from leather) Tunics, womens or girls, mfg
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2422 WOMENS AND GIRLS OUTERWEAR N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing womens or girls suits, skirts, slacks, shorts, coats or other outerwear (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment or from fur, leather or rubber) n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing knitted clothing (except cardigans, pullovers, etc.) from fabrics knitted at the same establishment are included in Class 2413. Establishments mainly engaged in womens custom dressmaking are included in Class 4844.

Primary Activities

Coats or jackets, womens or girls, mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment or from fur, leather or rubber) n.e.c.	Skirts, womens or girls, mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment or from leather) n.e.c.
Outerwear, womens or girls, mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment or from fur, leather or rubber) n.e.c.	Slacks, womens or girls, mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment or from leather) n.e.c.
Shorts, womens or girls, mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment or from leather)	Suits, womens or girls, mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment or from leather)

DIVISION	C • MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	24 • CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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242 CLOTHING - contd

2423 MENS AND BOYS TROUSERS AND SHORTS; WORK CLOTHING

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing mens or boys trousers or shorts (except uniform or suit trousers) or mens or womens work clothing (except work shirts or work clothing from rubber, leather or plastic).

Primary Activities

Dust coats mfg	Trousers, mens or boys,
Jeans, mens or boys,	mfg (except waterproof,
mfg	or uniform or suit
Jodhpurs mfg	trousers)
Overalls mfg	Work clothing mfg (except
School trousers mfg	shirts or waterproof
Shorts, mens or boys,	clothing)
mfg	

2424 MENS AND BOYS SUITS AND COATS; WATERPROOF CLOTHING

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing mens or boys suits, coats or uniforms (except from leather) or waterproof clothing of all kinds.
Establishments mainly engaged in mens custom tailoring are included in Class 4843.

Primary Activities

Clothing, plastic, mfg (except headwear or footwear)	Suits, mens or boys, mfg (except from leather)
Clothing, rubber or rubberised, mfg (except headwear or footwear)	Uniforms, mens or boys, mfg (except from leather)
Coats or jackets, mens or boys, mfg (except from leather)	Waistcoats, mens or boys, mfg (except from leather or knitted)
Oilskin clothing mfg (except headwear or footwear)	Waterproof clothing mfg (except from leather)
Overcoats, mens or boys, mfg (except from leather)	

DIVISION	C	MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	24	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
242		<u>CLOTHING</u> - contd
2425		UNDERWEAR, NIGHTWEAR, MENS AND BOYS SHIRTS AND INFANTS AND BABIES CLOTHING N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing underwear, nightwear, mens or boys shirts or infants or babies clothing (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment) n.e.c.

Primary Activities

Dressing gowns mfg	Shirt collars mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)
Infants or babies clothing mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment) n.e.c.	Shirts, mens or boys, mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)
Lingerie mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)	Underwear mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment, or foundation garments)
Nightwear mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)	Work shirts mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)
Pyjamas mfg (except from fabrics knitted at the same establishment)	

2426 FOUNDATION GARMENTS

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing foundation garments.

Primary Activities

Abdominal supports mfg	Girdles mfg
Belts, corset, surgical, suspender or sanitary, mfg	Maternity foundation garments mfg
Brassieres mfg	Surgical belts, corsets, girdles or supports, mfg
Corsets mfg	
Foundation garments mfg	

DIVISION	C * MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	24 * CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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242 CLOTHING - contd

2427 HEADWEAR

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing hats, caps or millinery.

Primary Activities

Caps mfg (headwear)	Headwear, rubber or
Felt hats mfg	rubberised, mfg
Hats mfg	Millinery mfg
Headwear, plastic, mfg	

2428 CLOTHING N.E.C. AND CLOTHING TRADE SERVICES

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing handkerchiefs, ties, scarves, gloves, belts (except belts from leather or leather substitutes) or clothing n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing fur or leather garments are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in providing clothing trade services such as hem-stitching, basque knitting or buttonholing are also included in this Class.

Primary Activities

Academic gowns mfg	Clothing, leather, mfg
Aprons mfg (except from rubber or plastic)	Clothing mfg n.e.c.
Basque knitting	Clothing trade services n.e.c.
Belts mfg (except from leather or leather substitutes) n.e.c.	Costumes, theatrical, mfg
Boot laces, textile, mfg	Gloves mfg (except from rubber)
Burial garments mfg	Handkerchiefs mfg
Buttonholing	Hemstitching
Clothing accessories mfg n.e.c.	Life jackets mfg
Clothing accessories or trimmings, fur, mfg	Regalia mfg
Clothing, fur, mfg	Scarves mfg
	Shoe laces, textile, mfg

DIVISION	C : MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	24 : CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
242	<u>CLOTHING</u> - contd	
2428	CLOTHING N.E.C. AND CLOTHING TRADE SERVICES - contd	
		Primary Activities - contd
		Sports gloves mfg Ties mfg
		Suspenders mfg Toys, fur, mfg
		(except from leather Track suits mfg
		or leather substitute) Work gloves mfg
		Swimwear mfg (except from (except from rubber)
		fabrics knitted at the
		same establishment)
243	<u>FOOTWEAR</u>	
2431	RUBBER FOOTWEAR	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing rubber or plastic footwear. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing vulcanised rubber soled footwear or injection moulded plastic soled footwear are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing rubber footwear components are included in Class 3422. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing plastic footwear components are included in Class 3434.
		Primary Activities
		Boots, injection moulded Sandals, injection moulded
		plastic soled, mfg plastic soled, mfg
		Boots, rubber, mfg Sandals, vulcanised
		Boots, vulcanised rubber rubber soled, mfg
		soled, mfg Sandshoes mfg
		Footwear, injection Shoes, injection moulded
		moulded plastic plastic soled, mfg
		soled, mfg Shoes, rubber mfg
		Footwear, rubber, mfg Shoes, vulcanised
		Footwear, vulcanised rubber soled, mfg
		rubber soled, mfg Slippers, injection moulded
		Footwear, wholly or plastic soled, mfg
		predominantly plastic, Slippers, vulcanised
		mfg rubber soled, mfg
		Goloshes, rubber, mfg Thonons, rubber, mfg
		(incl. waders or
		splashes)
		Gumboots mfg

DIVISION	C	MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	24	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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243 FOOTWEAR -/contd

2432 FOOTWEAR. N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing footwear (except rubber, vulcanised rubber soled, plastic or predominantly plastic footwear). Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing leather footwear with cemented rubber or plastic soles are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing footwear components (except of rubber, plastic or wood) are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing rubber footwear components are included in Class 3422. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing plastic footwear components are included in Class 3434. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing wooden footwear components are included in Class 2516.

Primary Activities

Boots mfg n.e.c.	Orthopaedic footwear
Clogs mfg	mfg
Footwear components	Sandals mfg n.e.c.
mfg (except of rubber,	Shoes mfg n.e.c.
plastic or wood)	Slippers mfg n.e.c.
Footwear mfg n.e.c.	Surgical footwear mfg

DIVISION	C	MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	25	WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL)

Group	Class	Title and Description
251		<u>WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)</u>

2511 LOG SAWMILLING

Establishments mainly engaged in producing rough sawn timber, sleepers, palings, scantlings, etc., or in resawing timber obtained from logs sawn at the same establishment. Establishments mainly engaged in preserving timber are included in this Class.

Primary Activities

Mine props, sawn timber, mfg	Sleepers, timber, mfg
Palings, sawn timber, mfg	Timber preserving (except kiln drying)
Scantlings mfg	Timber, resawn, mfg (from logs sawn at the same establishment)
Shingles, timber, mfg	Timber, rough sawn, mfg
Shooks mfg (for containers)	

2512 RESAWN AND DRESSED TIMBER

Establishments mainly engaged in producing dressed timber, such as floorboards, weatherboards, etc., or in resawing timber sawn at other establishments. Establishments mainly engaged in kiln drying or seasoning of timber are included in this Class.

Primary Activities

Architraves, dressed timber, mfg	Skirtings, dressed timber, mfg
Building timber, dressed, mfg	Timber, dressed, kiln dried or seasoned, mfg
Floorboards, dressed timber, mfg	Timber, resawn, mfg (from timber not sawn at the same establishment)
Kiln dried timber mfg	Weatherboards, dressed timber, mfg
Mouldings, timber, mfg	
Seasoned timber mfg	

DIVISION	C: MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	25: WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
251		<u>WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)</u> - contd
	2513	PLYWOOD, VENEERS AND MANUFACTURED BOARDS OF WOOD
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing plywood, veneers, particle boards, chip boards or other manufactured boards of wood. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing laminations of timber and non-timber materials are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Case plywood mfg Plywood mfg
		Chip boards mfg Resin-bonded boards mfg
		Cores, plywood or (of wood chips, wood
		veneer mill, mfg particles, wood wool
		or sawdust)
		Corestock mfg Rotary veneers mfg
		Hardboards mfg Sliced veneers mfg
		Manufactured boards, Softboards mfg
		wooden, mfg Veneer or veneer
		Particle boards mfg sheets, wooden, mfg
	2514	JOINERY AND WOODEN STRUCTURAL FITTINGS
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing wooden window frames, doors, door frames, sashes, overmantles, gates, prefabricated wooden building components (including custom made built-in furniture) or prefabricated wooden or timber framed buildings. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing wooden coffins are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in installing joinery or erecting prefabricated wooden buildings are included in the appropriate classes in Division E.
		Primary Activities
		Built-in furniture, Fly screen doors,
		custom made, mfg wooden, mfg
		Coffins or caskets, Gates, wooden, mfg
		wooden, mfg Joinery mfg
		Doors or door Mantlepieces, wooden,
		frames, wooden, mfg mfg
		Fittings, structural Office partitions,
		wooden, mfg wooden, mfg

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 25 : WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE
 (EXCEPT SHEET METAL) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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251		<u>WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)</u> - contd
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2514		JOINERY AND WOODEN STRUCTURAL FITTINGS - contd
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Primary Activities - contd

Overmantles, wooden, mfg	Prefabricated wooden structural fittings mfg
Partitions, prefabricated wooden, mfg	Roof trusses, wooden, mfg
Prefabricated buildings, wooden or timber framed, mfg	Sashes, wooden, mfg
Prefabricated wooden panels mfg	Window frames, wooden, mfg
	Window sashes, wooden, mfg

2515		WOODEN CONTAINERS
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Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing wooden boxes, cases, pallets, casks, barrels, or staves. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing shooks for containers are included in Class 2511

Primary Activities

Barrels, wooden, mfg	Kegs, wooden, mfg
Boxes, wooden, mfg	Packing cases, wooden, mfg
Cases, wooden, mfg	Pallets, wooden, mfg
Casks, wooden, mfg	Staves mfg
Crates, wooden, mfg	Tea chests mfg
Fruit cases, wooden, mfg	Vats, wooden, mfg

2516		WOOD, CORK, BAMBOO AND CANE PRODUCTS N.E.C.
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Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing carved or turned wood products (e.g. tool handles, spools, etc.), ornamental wood work, picture frames, wooden patterns, parquet flooring, basketware or other wood, bamboo or cork products n.e.c. Bark mills or establishments mainly engaged in sawing firewood are included in this Class.

DIVISION	C	MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	25	WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
251		<u>WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE) - contd</u>

2516	WOOD, CORK, BAMBOO AND CANE PRODUCTS N.E.C. - contd
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Primary Activities

Axe handles mfg	Patterns, wooden, mfg
Bark, tanning, mfg	Pipes, wooden, mfg
Bamboo products mfg	Plugs, wooden, mfg
n.e.c.	Pulleys, wooden, mfg
Basketware mfg (except metal)	Reels, wooden, mfg
Bobbins, wooden, mfg	Rollers, wooden, mfg
Breadboards, wooden, mfg	Rolling pins, wooden, mfg
Cane products mfg	Rulers, wooden, mfg
n.e.c.	Sawdust mfg
Carved goods, wooden, mfg	Scaffolding, wooden, mfg
Clothes pegs, wooden, mfg	Skewers, wooden, mfg
Clothes props, wooden, mfg	Smoking pipes mfg
Coat hangers, wooden, mfg	Spools, wooden, mfg
Cork or cork goods mfg	Spoons, wooden, mfg
Corkboard mfg	Spring rollers, wooden, mfg (for blinds)
Discs, wooden, mfg	Strawboard building boards mfg
Dowelling, wooden, mfg	Switchboard bases, wooden, mfg
Firewood, sawn, mfg	Tableware, wooden, mfg
Floor tiles, cork, mfg	Textile combs, wooden, mfg
Footwear components, wooden, mfg	Tools, wooden, mfg
Frames, wooden picture or mirror, mfg	Trays, wooden, mfg
Handles, wooden, mfg	Wheels, wooden, mfg
Knobs, wooden, mfg	Wood chips mfg
Ladders, wooden, mfg	Wood flour mfg
Oars, wooden, mfg	Wood turning
Ornamental woodwork mfg	Wood wool mfg
Parquetry flooring mfg	

DIVISION	C	MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	25	WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
252		<u>FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL) AND MATTRESSES</u>
	2521	FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL)

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing furniture of wood (except custom made built-in furniture), wicker, or other materials (except predominantly of sheet metal). Establishments mainly engaged in upholstering or re-upholstering furniture are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing custom made built-in furniture are included in Class 2514. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing furniture predominantly of sheet metal are included in Class 3122.

Primary Activities

Bamboo furniture mfg	Furniture kits mfg
Bassinettes mfg	Furniture polishing
Bedroom suites mfg	Furniture, pre-cut, mfg (except sheet metal)
Bedsteads mfg	Furniture re-upholstering
Blackboards mfg	Furniture, tubular metal, mfg
Bookcases mfg (except sheet metal)	Furniture, wooden, mfg
Built-in furniture mfg (except custom made)	Furniture, wrought iron, mfg
Cabinets, wooden radio, radiogram or tele- vision, mfg	Garden furniture mfg (except sheet metal)
Camp furniture mfg (except sheet metal)	Hospital furniture mfg (except sheet metal)
Cane furniture mfg	Ice chests mfg (except sheet metal)
Chairs mfg (except dentists)	Kitchen furniture mfg (except sheet metal)
Church furniture mfg (except sheet metal)	Laboratory furniture mfg (except sheet metal)
Cots mfg	Library furniture mfg (except sheet metal)
Cupboards mfg (except sheet metal)	Lockers mfg (except sheet metal)
Desks mfg (except sheet metal)	Lounge suites mfg
Dining room furniture mfg	Office furniture mfg (except sheet metal)
Display stands mfg (except sheet metal)	Prefabricated furniture mfg (except sheet metal)
Divan bases mfg	
Easels, wooden, mfg	
Filing cabinets, mfg (except sheet metal)	

DIVISION	C	MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	25	WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL) - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
252		<u>FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL) AND MATTRESSES - contd</u>
2521		FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL) - contd

Primary Activities - contd

Racks, wooden, mfg	Showcases mfg (except sheet metal)
Restaurant furniture mfg (except sheet metal)	Tables mfg (except sheet metal)
Sawbenches, wooden, mfg	Theatre furniture mfg (except sheet metal)
Shelves mfg (except sheet metal)	Upholstered furniture mfg
Shop furniture mfg (except sheet metal)	

2522 MATTRESSES (EXCEPT RUBBER OR WIRE)

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing box spring mattresses, innerspring mattresses, plastic sponge or foam mattresses, or pillows or cushions (except of rubber). Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing mattresses, not upholstered, of woven wire, link mesh or wire spring are included in Class 3137. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing rubber mattresses are included in Class 3422.

Primary Activities

Bed bases, upholstered, mfg (except rubber)	Mattresses, plastic foam or sponge, mfg
Box spring mattresses mfg	Mattresses, upholstered mfg (except rubber)
Cushions mfg (except rubber)	Pillows or cushions mfg (except rubber)
Innerspring mattresses mfg	Sleeping bags mfg

DIVISION	C	MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	26	PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Group	Class	Title and Description
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261 PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

2611 PULP, PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing wood pulp, paper or paperboard. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing plastic coated or laminated paper sheeting (of paper with plastic or metal foil) are included in Class 3431. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing building paper or paperboard are included in Class 2740.

Primary Activities

Absorbent paper mfg	Manilla paperboard mfg
Art paper mfg	Newsprint mfg
Bank paper mfg	Paper felts mfg
Blotting paper mfg	Paper mfg (except building paper)
Bond paper mfg	Paperboard mfg n.e.c.
Brown paper mfg	Paper pulp mfg
Cardboard mfg n.e.c.	Parchment mfg
Container board mfg n.e.c.	Pastboard mfg
Crepe paper mfg	Printing paper mfg
Drawing cartridge paper mfg	Solid fibreboard sheets mfg
Duplicating paper mfg	Strawboard mfg (except building board)
Filter paper mfg	Ticketboard mfg
Glassine paper mfg	Wood paper mfg
Glazed paper mfg	Wood pulp mfg
Kraft paper mfg	Wrapping paper, plain, mfg
Kraft paperboard mfg	Writing paper mfg

2612 PAPER BAGS (INCLUDING TEXTILE BAGS)

Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing paper bags, including multiwall bags of paper, textile bags (except canvas bags) or meat wraps. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing bags or packets of aluminium, plastic or cellulose sheeting or of composite material of paper and plastic or metal foil are included in Class 3431.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING - contd

SUB-DIVISION 26 : PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
- contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
261		<u>PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS - contd</u>	
	2612	PAPER BAGS (INCLUDING TEXTILE BAGS) - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Bags, multiwall paper, mfg	Calico bags mfg
		Bags, paper and jute, mfg	Hessian bags mfg
		Bags, paper, mfg	Meat wraps mfg
		Bags, textile, mfg (except canvas bags)	
	2613	SOLID FIBREBOARD CONTAINERS	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing solid fibreboard containers.	
		Primary Activities	
		Boxes, solid fibre-board, mfg	Set-up boxes, solid fibreboard, mfg
		Cartons, solid fibre-board, mfg	
	2614	CORRUGATED FIBREBOARD CONTAINERS	
		Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing corrugated fibreboard containers or corrugated fibreboard sheeting.	
		Primary Activities	
		Boxes, corrugated fibre-board, mfg	Corrugated fibreboard containers mfg
		Cartons, corrugated fibreboard, mfg	Corrugated fibreboard sheets mfg

DIVISION	C	MANUFACTURING - contd
SUB-DIVISION	26	PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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261	<u>PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS - contd</u>
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2615	PAPER PRODUCTS N.E.C.
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Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing paper patterns, drinking straws, novelties, yarns, tissues, toilet paper, cigarette papers or paper products n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing paper bags, sacks or packets are included in Class 2612.

Primary Activities

Cigarette papers mfg	Novelties, paper, mfg
Cones, paper or paper-board, mfg	Paper patterns mfg
Confetti mfg	Paper products mfg n.e.c.
Cups, paper or paper-board, mfg	Papier mache goods mfg
Decorations, paper, mfg	Patterns, cardboard, mfg
Doyleys, paper, mfg	Plates, paper or paper-board, mfg
Drinking straws mfg	Serviettes, paper, mfg
Egg cartons, paper pulp, mfg	Tissue or sanitary papers mfg
Fruit trays and cartons, paper pulp, mfg	Toilet paper rolls mfg
Fruit wrapping pads, paper, mfg	Towels, paper, mfg
Greaseproof paper mfg	Tubes, paper or paper-board, mfg
Gummed paper tape mfg	Waxed paper mfg
Napkins, paper, mfg	Yarns, paper, mfg

262	<u>PRINTING AND PUBLISHING</u>
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2621	PUBLISHING (INCLUDING PRINTING AND PUBLISHING)
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Establishments mainly engaged in publishing only, or in both printing and publishing of newspapers, magazines, periodicals, books, maps or sheet music.

DIVISION F: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47: WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
466		<u>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</u> - contd	
4661		AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, TRACTORS AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING PARTS) - contd	
		Primary Activities - contd	
		Excavating machinery leasing (for periods of one year or more)	Shearing machines, sheep, dealing
		Graders, road, dealing	Spraying equipment, agricultural, dealing
		Milking machines dealing	Tractor parts dealing (except tyres or batteries)
		Orchard machinery or equipment dealing	Tractor repairing
		Parts, tractor, agricultural or construction machinery, dealing	Tractors dealing
		Rotary hoes dealing	Windmills dealing
4662		TYRES AND MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling new tyres, tubes, batteries (except dry cell batteries) or new motor vehicle parts or accessories. Establishments mainly engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of new motor vehicles are included in Class 4861. Establishments mainly engaged in retreading motor tyres are included in Class 4863.	
		Primary Activities	
		Accessories, motor vehicle, wholesaling	Motor vehicle parts, new, wholesaling
		Batteries wholesaling (except dry cell batteries)	Tractor tyres or batteries wholesaling
		Engines, motor vehicle, wholesaling	Tyres or tubes, new, wholesaling

DIVISION

P: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION

46-47: WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
466		<u>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</u> - contd
4663		PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling scientific, medical or other professional equipment. Establishments mainly engaged in leasing or hiring out such equipment (which they physically handle) for periods of one year or more are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Aeronautical instruments wholesaling</p> <p>Chemists equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Dentists equipment wholesaling or leasing (for periods of one year or more)</p> <p>Draughting instruments wholesaling</p> <p>Echo sounding equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Field glasses wholesaling</p> <p>Instruments, surgical, medical, dental or optical, wholesaling</p> <p>Mathematical instruments wholesaling</p> <p>Medical equipment wholesaling or leasing (for periods of one year or more)</p> <p>Meteorological instruments or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Nautical instruments wholesaling</p> <p>Navigation equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Ophthalmic equipment or instruments wholesaling</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Optical equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Professional equipment leasing (for periods of one year or more)</p> <p>Professional equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Scientific equipment leasing (for periods of one year or more)</p> <p>Scientific equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Seismic instruments wholesaling</p> <p>Spectacle frames wholesaling</p> <p>Sun glasses wholesaling</p> <p>Surgical equipment wholesaling or leasing (for periods of one year or more)</p> <p>Surveying instruments wholesaling</p> <p>Veterinarians instruments or equipment wholesaling or leasing (for periods of one year or more)</p> <p>X-ray equipment or film wholesaling or leasing (for periods of one year or more)</p> </div> </div>

DIVISION

P: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47: WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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466

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT - contd

4664

BUSINESS MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS)

Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling office or business machines or equipment, electronic computers or other data processing equipment, or in installing, servicing or repairing such equipment. Establishments mainly engaged in leasing or hiring out such machinery or equipment (which they physically handle) for periods of one year or more are included in this Class.

Primary Activities

Addressing machines dealing	Duplicating machines dealing
Business machines or equipment dealing (except furniture)	Office machines or equipment dealing (except furniture)
Business machines or equipment installing (except furniture)	Office machines or equipment installing (except furniture)
Business machines or equipment leasing (for periods of one year or more; except furniture)	Office machines or equipment leasing (for periods of one year or more; except furniture)
Calculating machines dealing	Repair or maintenance of business machines or equipment (incl. electronic computers)
Cash registers dealing	Scales, shop or office, dealing
Computers, electronic, dealing	Typewriters dealing
Computers, electronic, installing	
Computers, electronic, leasing (for periods of one year or more)	

DIVISION

F: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION

46-47: WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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466

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT - contd

4665

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling electrical or electronic equipment n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in leasing or hiring out such equipment (which they physically handle) for periods of one year or more are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in repairing such equipment are included in the appropriate classes in Division C.

Primary Activities

Air conditioning equipment, electrical commercial, wholesaling	Electronic equipment, industrial, wholesaling n.e.c.
Alarm systems, electric, wholesaling	Furnaces, electric, wholesaling
Batteries, dry cell, wholesaling	Generators, electricity, wholesaling
Bulbs or tubes, electric light, wholesaling	Light fittings, electric, dealing
Cable or wire, electric, wholesaling	Motors, electric, wholesaling
Communications equipment, industrial, leasing (for periods of one year or more)	Refrigeration equipment, commercial, wholesaling
Communications equipment, industrial, wholesaling	Sound recording equipment, industrial, wholesaling
Electric fittings dealing	Sound reproducing equipment, industrial, wholesaling
Electrical equipment, industrial, leasing (for periods of one year or more)	Switchgear, electrical, wholesaling
Electrical equipment, industrial, wholesaling	Telephone or telegraph equipment wholesaling
Electrical distribution equipment wholesaling	Welding equipment, electrical, wholesaling
Electrical measuring or testing instruments wholesaling	
Electronic equipment, industrial, leasing (for periods of one year or more) n.e.c.	

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
466		<u>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</u> - contd
4666		INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, PARTS AND EQUIPMENT N.E.C.
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling industrial machinery, parts or equipment n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in leasing or hiring out such machinery (which they physically handle) for periods of one year or more (without operators) are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Air conditioning equipment, non-electric commercial, wholesaling</p> <p>Aircraft dealing</p> <p>Bearings wholesaling</p> <p>Bookbinding machinery or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Brick or tile making machinery or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Brushes, industrial, wholesaling</p> <p>Can making machinery or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Canning machinery or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Chemical machinery or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Compressors, air or gas, wholesaling</p> <p>Distilling equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Dry-cleaning machinery or equipment wholesaling</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Food processing machinery or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Forging machinery or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Fork lift trucks, wholesaling</p> <p>Foundry machinery or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Furnaces or furnace equipment, industrial, wholesaling (except electrical)</p> <p>Gas generators or equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Hairdressers equipment wholesaling</p> <p>Industrial machinery or equipment leasing (for periods of one year or more) n.e.c.</p> <p>Industrial machinery or equipment wholesaling n.e.c.</p> <p>Internal combustion engines wholesaling (except motor vehicle engines)</p> </div> </div>

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
466		<u>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</u> - contd	
4666		INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, PARTS AND EQUIPMENT N.E.C. - contd	
		Primary Activities - contd	
		Laundry machinery or equipment wholesaling (except domestic)	Ore crushing machinery or equipment wholesaling
		Leather working machinery or equip- ment wholesaling	Packing or bottling machinery or equipment wholesaling
		Lubricating machinery or equipment wholesaling	Paper making machinery or equipment wholesaling
		Machine tool attach- ments, parts or accessories wholesaling	Printing machinery or equipment wholesaling
		Machine tools wholesaling	Pumping machinery or equipment whole- saling
		Marine engines wholesaling (except outboard motors)	Rubber making or working machinery or equipment wholesaling
		Materials handling equipment wholesaling	Tanning machinery or equipment wholesaling
		Meat saws or blades wholesaling	Textile working machinery or equip- ment wholesaling
		Mechanical handling equipment wholesaling	Weighing machinery wholesaling n.e.c.
		Metal-working machinery wholesaling	Welding machinery or equipment wholesaling
		Milk processing machinery or equipment wholesaling	Wire working machinery or equipment wholesaling
		Mining machinery or equipment wholesaling	Woodworking machinery or equipment wholesaling

F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description																
467		<u>BUILDING MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES</u>																
4671	TIMBER	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in selling timber, except firewood.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Dressed timber dealing</td><td>Timber dealing (except firewood)</td></tr><tr><td>Kiln dried timber dealing</td><td>Veneer, wood, dealing</td></tr><tr><td>Flywood dealing</td><td></td></tr></table>	Dressed timber dealing	Timber dealing (except firewood)	Kiln dried timber dealing	Veneer, wood, dealing	Flywood dealing											
Dressed timber dealing	Timber dealing (except firewood)																	
Kiln dried timber dealing	Veneer, wood, dealing																	
Flywood dealing																		
4672	BUILDERS HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS N.E.C.	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in selling builders hardware or building materials n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in cutting, bevelling or coating flat glass or in glazing are included in this Class. Construction contractors mainly engaged in installing plumbing, insulation, tiles or other building components from their own stock are included in the appropriate classes in Division E.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Abrasives dealing (except abrasive cleansers)</td><td>Baths dealing</td></tr><tr><td>Asbestos cement sheets, pipes or boards dealing</td><td>Bituminised paper or paperboard dealing</td></tr><tr><td>Awnings dealing (except canvas)</td><td>Bricks dealing</td></tr><tr><td>Basic building materials dealing n.e.c.</td><td>Builders hardware dealing</td></tr><tr><td>Bathroom or toilet fittings dealing</td><td>Builders supplies dealing n.e.c.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Building boards dealing n.e.c.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Building materials dealing n.e.c.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Building paper or paperboard dealing</td></tr></table>	Abrasives dealing (except abrasive cleansers)	Baths dealing	Asbestos cement sheets, pipes or boards dealing	Bituminised paper or paperboard dealing	Awnings dealing (except canvas)	Bricks dealing	Basic building materials dealing n.e.c.	Builders hardware dealing	Bathroom or toilet fittings dealing	Builders supplies dealing n.e.c.		Building boards dealing n.e.c.		Building materials dealing n.e.c.		Building paper or paperboard dealing
Abrasives dealing (except abrasive cleansers)	Baths dealing																	
Asbestos cement sheets, pipes or boards dealing	Bituminised paper or paperboard dealing																	
Awnings dealing (except canvas)	Bricks dealing																	
Basic building materials dealing n.e.c.	Builders hardware dealing																	
Bathroom or toilet fittings dealing	Builders supplies dealing n.e.c.																	
	Building boards dealing n.e.c.																	
	Building materials dealing n.e.c.																	
	Building paper or paperboard dealing																	

DIVISION

F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION

46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group Class

Title and Description

467

BUILDING MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES - contd

4672

BUILDERS HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS N.E.C. - contd

Primary Activities - contd

Carpenters tools dealing	Lacquers dealing
Cement dealing	Locks dealing
Clothes hoists dealing	Marble dealing
Construction materials dealing n.e.c.	Mineral turpentine dealing
Corrugated iron sheets, galvanised, dealing	Nails dealing
Doors or windows dealing	Paint dealing
Earthenware construction goods dealing	Plaster dealing
Fence posts dealing (except timber)	Plastic decorative laminated sheets dealing
Fencing wire dealing	Plastic wood dealing
Fibrous plaster board dealing	Plumbers fittings dealing
Floor tiles, ceramic, dealing	Plumbers hand tools dealing
Galvanised iron products dealing	Reinforcing wire dealing
Gas fittings dealing	Roller shutters dealing
Glass, flat, cutting, bevelling or coating	Roof tiles dealing
Glass mirrors mfg or dealing	Roofing materials dealing
Glass, sheet or plate, dealing	Sand dealing
Glazing	Sanitary ware dealing
Gravel dealing	Screening wire dealing
Guttering or down pipes dealing	Screens, window, dealing
Gypsum boards dealing	Screws dealing
hand tools dealing (incl. power operated)	Sinks dealing
Insulating materials dealing	Stains dealing
Insulating paper or paperboard dealing	Steel roof decking dealing
	Stone, building, dealing
	Stone cutters tools dealing
	Thinners, paint, dealing

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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467 BUILDING MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES - contd

4672 BUILDERS HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS N.E.C. - contd

Primary Activities - contd

Tiles dealing (except non-ceramic floor tiles)	Wire netting dealing
Varnishes dealing	Wire or cable dealing (except electric)
Wall or ceiling boards dealing	Wood working tools dealing
Wallpaper dealing	
Wash basins dealing	

468 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND HARDWARE, FURNITURE AND FLOOR COVERINGS

4681 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, RADIC AND TELEVISION SETS

Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling television or radio receiving sets or household appliances.

Primary Activities

Air conditioners, room, wholesaling	Hot water systems wholesaling
Electric heating equipment, household, wholesaling	Household appliances wholesaling
Fans, household electric, wholesaling	Kerosine heaters, household, wholesaling
Floor polishers, household, wholesaling	Kettles, household electric, wholesaling
Food mixers, household electric, wholesaling	Kitchen appliances, household electric, wholesaling
Frying pans, electric, wholesaling	Oil heaters, household, wholesaling
Gas heating appliances, household, wholesaling	

DIVISION

F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION

46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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468

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND HARDWARE, FURNITURE
AND FLOOR COVERINGS - contd

4681

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, RADIO AND TELEVISION
SETS - contd

Primary Activities - contd

Radio or television parts wholesaling	Stoves or heaters, household, wholesaling
Radio receiving sets wholesaling	Tape recorders wholesaling
Radiograms wholesaling	(except industrial sound recording equipment)
Record players wholesaling	Television sets wholesaling
Refrigerators wholesaling (except commercial refrigeration equipment)	Vacuum cleaners, household, wholesaling
Sewing machines, household, wholesaling	Washing machines, household, wholesaling
Shavers, electric, wholesaling	
Sound reproducing equipment, household, wholesaling	

4682

CHINA, GLASSWARE, KITCHENWARE AND GARDEN EQUIPMENT

Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling china, glassware, domestic hardware or garden tools or supplies.

Primary Activities

Brushware, household, wholesaling	Cutlery wholesaling
Chinaware wholesaling	Domestic hardware wholesaling
Cooking utensils wholesaling (except electric appliances)	Earthenware wholesaling
Crockery wholesaling	Enamelware wholesaling
	Garden tools wholesaling

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
469		<u>CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS N.E.C. - contd</u>
4691		MENS AND BOYS CLOTHING - contd
		Primary Activities - contd
		Outerwear, mens or boys, wholesaling Suits, mens or boys, wholesaling
		Plastic clothing, mens or boys, wholesaling Ties wholesaling
		Scarves, mens, wholesaling Trousers, mens or boys, wholesaling
		Shirts, mens or boys, wholesaling Underwear, mens or boys, wholesaling
		Sportswear, mens or boys, wholesaling Work clothing, mens or boys, wholesaling
4692		WOMEN'S, GIRLS AND INFANTS CLOTHING
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling womens, girls or infants clothing.
		Primary Activities
		Babies clothing wholesaling Hosiery, womens or girls, wholesaling
		Blouses wholesaling Knitted clothing, womens, girls or infants, wholesaling
		Clothing, womens, girls or infants, wholesaling Lingerie wholesaling
		Coats, womens, girls or infants, wholesaling Maternity garments wholesaling
		Dresses wholesaling Millinery wholesaling
		Foundation garments wholesaling Nightwear, womens, girls or infants, wholesaling
		Frocks wholesaling Outerwear, womens, girls or infants, wholesaling
		Fur clothing wholesaling Plastic clothing, womens, girls or infants, wholesaling
		Gloves, womens, girls or infants, wholesaling Scarves, womens, wholesaling
		Handkerchiefs, womens, wholesaling Skirts, womens or girls, wholesaling
		Headwear, womens, girls or infants, wholesaling

DIVISION F: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47: WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
469		<u>CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS N.E.C. - contd</u>
4692		WOMENS, GIRLS AND INFANTS CLOTHING - contd
		Primary Activities - contd
		Slacks, womens or girls, wholesaling Surgical foundation garments wholesaling
		Sportswear, womens or girls, wholesaling Underwear, womens, girls or infants, wholesaling
		Suits, womens or girls, wholesaling Work clothing, womens or girls, wholesaling
4693		FOOTWEAR
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling footwear.
		Primary Activities
		Footwear wholesaling Shoes wholesaling
4694		TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS N.E.C.
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling textiles or textile products n.e.c.
		Primary Activities
		Awings, canvas, wholesaling Fabrics, textile, wholesaling
		Bags or sacks, textile, wholesaling Felt wholesaling (except floor coverings)
		Blankets wholesaling Furnishing drapery goods wholesaling
		Blinds, canvas, wholesaling
		Canvas goods wholesaling n.e.c. Glass fibres wholesaling
		Cordage wholesaling Household linen wholesaling
		Dress materials wholesaling Knitting wool wholesaling
		Elasticised fabrics wholesaling Lace wholesaling
		Manchester wholesaling
		Napery wholesaling
		Narrow fabrics wholesaling

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description																						
469		<u>CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS N.E.C.</u> - contd																						
	4694	TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS N.E.C. - contd																						
		Primary Activities - contd																						
		<table><tr><td>Net wholesaling</td><td>String wholesaling</td></tr><tr><td>Netting, textile, wholesaling</td><td>Tarpaulins wholesaling</td></tr><tr><td>Piece-goods wholesaling</td><td>Tents wholesaling</td></tr><tr><td>Pillows or cushions wholesaling</td><td>Textiles wholesaling</td></tr><tr><td>Rope wholesaling (except wire rope)</td><td>n.e.c.</td></tr><tr><td>Sail cloth wholesaling</td><td>Thread wholesaling</td></tr><tr><td>Sewing thread wholesaling</td><td>Tops, wool or man-made fibre, wholesaling</td></tr><tr><td>Sheets, bed, wholesaling</td><td>Towels wholesaling</td></tr><tr><td>Soft furnishings wholesaling</td><td>Trimnings, textile, wholesaling</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Upholstery fabrics wholesaling</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Yarns wholesaling</td></tr></table>	Net wholesaling	String wholesaling	Netting, textile, wholesaling	Tarpaulins wholesaling	Piece-goods wholesaling	Tents wholesaling	Pillows or cushions wholesaling	Textiles wholesaling	Rope wholesaling (except wire rope)	n.e.c.	Sail cloth wholesaling	Thread wholesaling	Sewing thread wholesaling	Tops, wool or man-made fibre, wholesaling	Sheets, bed, wholesaling	Towels wholesaling	Soft furnishings wholesaling	Trimnings, textile, wholesaling		Upholstery fabrics wholesaling		Yarns wholesaling
Net wholesaling	String wholesaling																							
Netting, textile, wholesaling	Tarpaulins wholesaling																							
Piece-goods wholesaling	Tents wholesaling																							
Pillows or cushions wholesaling	Textiles wholesaling																							
Rope wholesaling (except wire rope)	n.e.c.																							
Sail cloth wholesaling	Thread wholesaling																							
Sewing thread wholesaling	Tops, wool or man-made fibre, wholesaling																							
Sheets, bed, wholesaling	Towels wholesaling																							
Soft furnishings wholesaling	Trimnings, textile, wholesaling																							
	Upholstery fabrics wholesaling																							
	Yarns wholesaling																							
471		<u>FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS</u>																						
	4711	MEAT																						
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling fresh or frozen meat, except poultry. Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling horse or kangaroo meat are included in Class 4726.																						
		Primary Activities																						
		<table><tr><td>Frozen meat wholesaling (except horse, kangaroo or rabbit meat; or poultry)</td><td>Meat wholesaling (except canned, cured or smoked; horse, kangaroo or rabbit meat; or poultry)</td></tr></table>	Frozen meat wholesaling (except horse, kangaroo or rabbit meat; or poultry)	Meat wholesaling (except canned, cured or smoked; horse, kangaroo or rabbit meat; or poultry)																				
Frozen meat wholesaling (except horse, kangaroo or rabbit meat; or poultry)	Meat wholesaling (except canned, cured or smoked; horse, kangaroo or rabbit meat; or poultry)																							
	4712	POULTRY, SMALLGOODS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS																						
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling poultry or rabbit meat, bacon, ham, smallgoods, dairy products or ice cream.																						

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
471		<u>FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS</u> - contd
4712		<u>POULTRY, SMALLGOODS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS</u> - contd
		Primary Activities
		Bacon wholesaling Milk wholesaling
		Butter wholesaling Poultry, dressed, frozen
		Cheese wholesaling or packed, wholesaling
		Cream wholesaling (except canned)
		Dairy products Rabbit meat wholesaling
		wholesaling Sausages wholesaling
		Ham wholesaling Smallgoods wholesaling
		Ice cream wholesaling
4713		<u>FRUIT AND VEGETABLES</u>
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling, washing or packing fresh fruit or vegetables. Establishments mainly engaged in drying (except sun-drying) fruit are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Apples wholesaling Peas wholesaling
		Bananas wholesaling Peas, fresh,
		Citrus fruit wholesaling wholesaling
		Fruit drying (except Pineapples wholesaling
		sun-drying) Potatoes wholesaling,
		Fruit, fresh, washing or packing
		wholesaling, washing Vegetables, fresh
		or packing wholesaling, washing
		Grapes wholesaling or packing
		Oranges wholesaling
4714		<u>FISH</u>
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling fresh or frozen fish or other sea foods or in cleaning, filleting or freezing fish or other sea foods.
		Primary Activities
		Crayfish, fresh or Oysters, fresh or frozen,
		frozen, wholesaling wholesaling
		Fish, cleaned, filleted Prawns wholesaling
		or frozen, wholesaling Scallops wholesaling
		Fish cleaning, filleting
		or freezing

DIVISION

F: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION

46-47: WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
471		<u>FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS - contd</u>
4717		BEER, WINE AND SPIRITS - contd
		Primary Activities
		Alcohol wholesaling (except industrial alcohol) Fortifying spirits wholesaling
		Ale wholesaling Gin wholesaling
		Beer wholesaling Liqueurs wholesaling
		Brandy wholesaling Rum wholesaling
		Champagne wholesaling Whisky wholesaling
		Cider, alcoholic, wholesaling Wine or spirits bottling or rebottling
		Fortified wines wholesaling Wines wholesaling
4718		CIGARETTES, CIGARS AND TOBACCO
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling cigarettes, cigars or other tobacco products, except leaf tobacco.
		Primary Activities
		Cigarettes wholesaling Tobacco products
		Cigars wholesaling wholesaling (except leaf tobacco)
		Pipe tobacco wholesaling
4719		GROCERIES AND FOOD N.E.C.
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling groceries or food n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in blending or repacking tea or in repacking flour, cereal foods, dried fruits, or other <u>groceries</u> primary to this Class are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Arrowroot wholesaling Canned foods wholesaling
		Biscuits wholesaling Cereal foods repacking
		Bread wholesaling Cereal foods wholesaling
		Breakfast cereal foods wholesaling Chinese groceries
		Cakes wholesaling wholesaling
		Coffee wholesaling

DIVISION

F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group Class

Title and Description

471

FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS - contd

4719

GROCERIES AND FOOD N.E.C. - contd

Primary Activities - contd

Colourings, food, wholesaling	Pickles wholesaling
Condiments wholesaling	Pies wholesaling
Cooking oils or fats wholesaling	Prepared baking mixes wholesaling
Crumpets wholesaling	Preserved fruits wholesaling
Dried fruits repacking	Preserved vegetables wholesaling
Dried fruits wholesaling	Quick frozen fruit or vegetables wholesaling
Dried vegetables wholesaling	Repacking groceries (the wholesale of which is primary to Class 4719)
Flavourings, food, wholesaling	Rice, milled or polished, wholesaling
Flour repacking	Salt wholesaling
Flour wholesaling	Sauces wholesaling
Food wholesaling n.e.c.	Seafoods, canned, wholesaling
Frozen packaged foods wholesaling n.e.c.	Seasonings, food, wholesaling
Fruit spreads wholesaling	Self-raising flour wholesaling
Frying oils or fats wholesaling	Soups wholesaling
Groceries wholesaling n.e.c.	Spaghetti wholesaling
Health foods wholesaling	Spices wholesaling
Herbs wholesaling	Starch wholesaling
Honey wholesaling	Sugar, refined, wholesaling
Jams wholesaling	Tea blending or repacking
Jellies wholesaling	Tea wholesaling
Jelly crystals wholesaling	Tomato juice wholesaling
Juices, fruit or vegetable, wholesaling	Tomato soup wholesaling
Lard wholesaling	Vinegar wholesaling
Macaroni wholesaling	Yeast wholesaling
Margarine wholesaling	
Milk, dried, condensed, or concentrated, wholesaling	
Pastry mixes wholesaling	
Peanut butter or paste wholesaling	

DIVISION

P : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
472		<u>OTHER WHOLESALE</u>
4721		PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling photographic equipment or supplies.
		Primary Activities
		Cameras wholesaling Photographic apparatus wholesaling
		Enlargers, photographic, wholesaling Photographic chemicals wholesaling
		Film, photographic, wholesaling Photographic supplies wholesaling
		Paper, photocopying, wholesaling Projectors, photographic, wholesaling
		Paper, sensitised, wholesaling
		Photocopying machines wholesaling
4722		WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling watches or clocks (including parts), jewellery, precious stones or silverware.
		Primary Activities
		Clocks wholesaling Religious silverware or goldware wholesaling
		Costume jewellery wholesaling Silverware wholesaling
		Gem stones wholesaling Watch or clock parts wholesaling
		Jewellery wholesaling Watches wholesaling
4723		TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling toys, bicycles or bicycle parts, firearms, ammunition, fireworks or hobby or sporting equipment (except sport clothing or footwear).

DIVISION F: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47: WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
472		<u>OTHER WHOLESALE</u> - contd
4723		TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS - contd
		Primary Activities
		<div> Ammunition wholesaling Amusement goods wholesaling Bicycle parts or accessories wholesaling Bicycles wholesaling Cricket equipment wholesaling (except clothing or footwear) Fireworks wholesaling Fishing equipment wholesaling (except clothing or footwear) Football equipment wholesaling (except clothing or footwear) Games or toys wholesaling Golf equipment wholesaling (except clothing or footwear) Guns wholesaling Hobby equipment wholesaling </div> <div> Hockey equipment wholesaling (except clothing or footwear) Playground equipment wholesaling Rifles wholesaling Ski equipment wholesaling (except clothing or footwear) Skin diving equipment wholesaling Sporting goods wholesaling (except clothing or footwear) Surfboards wholesaling Tennis equipment wholesaling (except clothing or footwear) Toys wholesaling </div>
4724		BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling books, periodicals, magazines, stationery, greeting cards, paper or paper products.

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
472		<u>OTHER WHOLESALE</u> - contd
4724		BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS - contd
		Primary Activities
		Account books wholesaling Adhesive cellulose tape wholesaling Art prints wholesaling Artists colours wholesaling Artists supplies wholesaling Bags, paper, wholesaling Binders, loose-leaf, wholesaling Books wholesaling Carbon paper wholesaling Containers, paper or paperboard, wholesaling Diaries, desk, trade or pocket, wholesaling Exercise books wholesaling Greeting cards wholesaling Ink wholesaling Magazines wholesaling Manilla folders wholesaling Maps wholesaling Newspapers wholesaling Newsprint wholesaling Note books wholesaling Office supplies wholesaling (except furniture, machines or equipment) Paper products wholesaling (except photographic) Paper wholesaling (except photographic or sensitised) Paperboard wholesaling Pencils wholesaling Pens wholesaling Periodicals wholesaling Post cards wholesaling Printing paper wholesaling Rubber stamps wholesaling Sacks, paper, wholesaling Sheet music wholesaling Stationery wholesaling Toilet paper wholesaling Wrapping paper wholesaling Writing materials wholesaling
4725		MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, COSMETICS, TOILETRIES AND SOAP

Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling drugs, medicines, cosmetics, perfumes, toiletries, soap or detergents.

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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472 OTHER WHOLESALE - contd4725 MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, COSMETICS,
TOILETRIES AND SOAP - contd

Primary Activities

Chemists goods	Medicines wholesaling
wholesaling	Perfumes wholesaling
Contraceptives	Pharmaceutical
wholesaling	preparations
Cosmetics wholesaling	wholesaling
Detergents whole-	Proprietary preparations,
saling	medicinal, wholesaling
Drugs wholesaling	Shampoo wholesaling
Face lotions, creams or	Soap wholesaling
powders wholesaling	Toilet preparations
First aid equipment	wholesaling
wholesaling	Toilet soap wholesaling
Hairdressers preparations	Washing powders whole-
wholesaling	saling

4726 WHOLESALE N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling travel goods, containers (except of paper or paperboard), musical instruments, second hand goods, waste materials (except metal scrap) or goods n.e.c.

Primary Activities

Cans, metal, wholesaling	Firewood wholesaling
Cases, wooden, wholesaling	Fur, dyed or dressed,
Coffins wholesaling	wholesaling
Containers, used,	Glass containers
wholesaling	wholesaling
Containers wholesaling	Handbags wholesaling
(except of paper or	Horse meat wholesaling
paperboard)	Hot water bottles whole-
Casks wholesaling	saling
Crates, wooden,	Kangaroo meat wholesaling
wholesaling	Leather bags wholesaling
Decorations, cake,	Leather goods wholesaling
wholesaling	(except clothing or
	footwear)

DIVISION

F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION

46-47 : WHOLESALE TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
472		<u>OTHER WHOLESALE</u> - contd	
	4726	WHOLESALE N.E.C. - contd	
		Primary Activities - contd	
		Luggage wholesaling	Sausage casings
		Motor vehicle trailers	wholesaling
		wholesaling	Second hand goods
		Musical instruments	wholesaling n.e.c.
		wholesaling	Shopping bags wholesaling
		Pet foods wholesaling	(except of paper)
		Pets wholesaling	Smoking pipes wholesaling
		Farms wholesaling	Waste materials
		Records, phonograph,	wholesaling (except
		wholesaling	metal scrap)
			Wholesale trade n.e.c.

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE

Group	Class	Title and Description
481		<u>DEPARTMENT, VARIETY AND GENERAL STORES</u>
	4811	DEPARTMENT STORES
		Establishments which employ fifty or more persons and which either are described as department stores or which have a significant proportion of retail sales (or a significant absolute amount) in commodities primary to four of the following six headings:
		(i) Furniture and floor coverings (Class 4841)
		(ii) Fabrics and household textiles (Class 4842)
		(iii) Mens and boys clothing and womens, girls and infants clothing (Classes 4843, 4844)
		(iv) Footwear (Class 4845)
		(v) Household appliances and musical instruments and phonograph records (Classes 4851, 4855)
		(vi) China, glassware and domestic hardware (Class 4853)
		The commodities primary to these headings as well as other commodities are normally sold by separate departments or sections within the establishment with accounting and other records maintained on a departmentalised basis. Establishments which meet the requirements for inclusion in this Class but which are described as variety stores are included in Class 4812.
	4812	VARIETY STORES
		Establishments described as variety stores and which are mainly engaged in retailing a wide range of merchandise in low price ranges. Establishments included in this Class normally display merchandise on shop counters and all sales are made on a cash and carry basis.

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
481		<u>DEPARTMENT, VARIETY AND GENERAL STORES</u> - contd
	4813	GENERAL STORES
		Establishments which have retail sales in several different commodities and are described as general stores or which have a significant proportion of retail sales in commodities primary to four of the following six headings:
		(i) Groceries, smallgoods and tobacco products, fruit and vegetables, confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks and cut lunches, bread, cakes and pastries (Classes 4822, 4824, 4826, 4828)
		(ii) Furniture and floor coverings (Class 4841)
		(iii) Fabrics and household textiles (Class 4842)
		(iv) Mens and boys clothing and womens, girls and infants clothing (Classes 4843, 4844)
		(v) Footwear (Class 4845)
		(vi) China, glassware and domestic hardware (Class 4853)
		Establishments having commodity sales in excess of 75% of total retail sales in any of the listed headings are not treated as general stores but are included in the classes appropriate to their major activity. Only establishments employing less than fifty persons are included in this Class. Establishments which meet the requirements for inclusion in this Class but which are described as variety stores are included in Class 4812.
482		<u>FOOD STORES</u>
	4821	SUPERMARKETS
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing a wide range of groceries and other food with selling being organised on a self-service check-out point basis and which have total annual retail sales of \$500,000 or more.

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description								
482		<u>FOOD STORES</u> - contd								
	4822	GROCERIES, SMALLGOODS AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS								
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing groceries, smallgoods or tobacco products. Establishments mainly engaged in retailing a wide range of groceries and other food with selling being organised on a self-service check-out point basis and which have total annual retail sales of \$500,000 or more are included in Class 4821.								
		Primary Activities								
		<table><tr><td>Cigarettes retailing</td><td>Smallgoods retailing</td></tr><tr><td>Groceries retailing</td><td>Tobacco products</td></tr><tr><td>Health foods retailing</td><td>retailing</td></tr><tr><td>Poultry, frozen, retailing</td><td>Vegetables, frozen, retailing</td></tr></table>	Cigarettes retailing	Smallgoods retailing	Groceries retailing	Tobacco products	Health foods retailing	retailing	Poultry, frozen, retailing	Vegetables, frozen, retailing
Cigarettes retailing	Smallgoods retailing									
Groceries retailing	Tobacco products									
Health foods retailing	retailing									
Poultry, frozen, retailing	Vegetables, frozen, retailing									
	4823	MEAT								
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing fresh meat.								
		Primary Activities								
		<table><tr><td>Butcher, retail</td><td>Poultry, fresh,</td></tr><tr><td>Meat retailing</td><td>retailing</td></tr><tr><td>(except canned meat)</td><td></td></tr></table>	Butcher, retail	Poultry, fresh,	Meat retailing	retailing	(except canned meat)			
Butcher, retail	Poultry, fresh,									
Meat retailing	retailing									
(except canned meat)										
	4824	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES								
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing fresh fruit or vegetables.								
		Primary Activities								
		<table><tr><td>Fruit, fresh, retailing</td><td>Greengrocer, retail</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Vegetables, fresh, retailing</td></tr></table>	Fruit, fresh, retailing	Greengrocer, retail		Vegetables, fresh, retailing				
Fruit, fresh, retailing	Greengrocer, retail									
	Vegetables, fresh, retailing									

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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482		<u>FOOD STORES</u> - contd
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	4825	BEER, WINE AND SPIRITS
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Establishments mainly engaged in retailing beer, wine or spirits not for consumption on the premises. Licensed hotels or wine saloons are included in Class 9212. Restaurants licensed to serve alcoholic beverages with meals are included in Class 9211.

Primary Activities

Alcoholic beverages retailing (not for consumption on the premises)	Spirits or liqueurs retailing (not for consumption on the premises)
Beer retailing (not for consumption on the premises)	Wine retailing (not for consumption on the premises)

4826		CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM, SOFT DRINKS AND CUT LUNCHESES
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Establishments mainly engaged in retailing confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks or cut lunches. Establishments mainly engaged in retailing take away foods such as soft drinks, ice cream or cut lunches are included in this Class but establishments mainly engaged in retailing cooked fish, chips, chicken or hamburgers, are included in Class 4827. Establishments mainly engaged in selling prepared meals for consumption on the premises are included in Class 9211. Milk vendors are included in Class 4832.

Primary Activities

Aerated waters retail- ing	Cut lunches retail- ing
Confectionery retail- ing	Glaze fruits retailing
Cordials retailing	Ice cream retailing
Crystallised fruits retailing	Milk bar, retail
	Sandwiches retailing
	Soft drinks retailing

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description:
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482 FOOD STORES - contd

4827 FISH, CHIPS AND HAMBURGERS

Establishments mainly engaged in retailing fresh fish, cooked fish, chips, chicken or hamburgers. Establishments mainly engaged in selling prepared meals for consumption on the premises are included in Class 9211.

Primary Activities

Chicken, cooked, retailing	Fish retailing (except canned fish)
Fish and chips retailing	Hamburgers retailing
	Seafoods, frozen or fresh, retailing

4828 BREAD, CAKES AND PASTRIES

Establishments mainly engaged in retailing bread, cakes or pastries from fixed premises. Establishments mainly engaged in both baking and retailing cakes or pastries are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in both baking and retailing bread (including by home service delivery) are included in Class 2161.

Primary Activities

Bread retailing (except by establishments which both bake and retail bread, or by bread vendors)	Cakes retailing Pastries retailing
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DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
483		<u>BREAD AND MILK VENDORS</u>
	4831	BREAD VENDORS
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing bread by home service delivery. Establishments mainly engaged in both baking and retailing bread (including by home service delivery) are included in Class 2161.
		Primary Activities
		Bread retailing (home service delivery; except by establishments which both bake and retail bread)
		Bread vendor (home service delivery)
	4832	MILK VENDORS
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing milk by home service delivery.
		Primary Activities
		Milk retailing (home service delivery)
		Milk vendor (home service delivery)
484		<u>FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERINGS, FABRICS, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</u>
	4841	FURNITURE AND FLOOR COVERINGS
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing household furniture, floor coverings, blinds or awnings, or in laying floor coverings. Establishments mainly engaged in installing or repairing blinds or awnings are included in this Class.

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
484		<u>FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERINGS, FABRICS, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</u> - contd
4841		FURNITURE AND FLOOR COVERINGS - contd
		Primary Activities
		<div> Awnings retailing, installing or repairing Blinds retailing, installing or repairing Carpets retailing or laying Floor coverings retailing or laying </div> <div> Floor rugs retailing Floor tiles, lino, vinyl, cork or rubber, retailing or laying Furniture, household, retailing Mattresses retailing Parquetry retailing or laying </div>
4842		FABRICS AND HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing fabrics, drapery or household textiles. Establishments mainly engaged in making or installing curtains (except shower curtains) are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		<div> Blankets retailing Buttons retailing Curtains making or installing (except shower curtains) Curtains retailing Drapery retailing Dressmaking requisites retailing Fabrics, textile, retailing </div> <div> Household textiles retailing Linen, household, retailing Manchester goods retailing Napery retailing Narrow fabrics retailing Piece-goods retailing Soft furnishings retailing Yarns retailing </div>

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
484		<u>FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERINGS, FABRICS, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</u> - contd
4843		MENS AND BOYS CLOTHING
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing mens or boys clothing or accessories. Mens custom tailors or establishments mainly engaged in alterations or repairs to mens or boys clothing are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Accessories, mens or boys clothing, retailing
		Clothing, mens or boys, repair or alterations
		Clothing, mens or boys, retailing
		Hats, mens or boys, retailing
		Mens custom tailoring
		Work clothing, mens or boys, retailing
4844		WOMENS, GIRLS AND INFANTS CLOTHING
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing womens, girls or infants clothing or accessories. Womens custom dressmakers or establishments mainly engaged in alterations or repairs to womens or girls clothing are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Accessories, womens, girls or infants clothing, retailing
		Clothing, womens, girls or infants, repair or alterations
		Clothing, womens, girls or infants, retailing
		Foundation garments retailing
		Fur clothing, womens, retailing
		Gloves, womens or girls, retailing
		Handbags retailing
		Hats, womens or girls, retailing
		Hosiery, womens or girls, retailing
		Leather clothing, womens, retailing
		Millinery retailing
		Womens custom dressmaking

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
484		<u>FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERINGS, FABRICS, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR - contd</u>
	4845	FOOTWEAR Establishments mainly engaged in retailing boots or shoes. Primary Activities Boots retailing Shoes retailing Footwear retailing
	4846	FOOTWEAR REPAIR Establishments mainly engaged in repairing footwear. Primary Activities Boot repairing Shoe repairing Footwear repairing
485		<u>HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND HARDWARE</u>
	4851	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES Establishments mainly engaged in retailing or hiring household appliances, radio or television receiving sets or in retailing bottled liquefied petroleum gas. Establishments mainly engaged in installing household appliances (except heaters or air conditioners) are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in repairing household non-electric appliances are included in this Class.

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
485		<u>HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND HARDWARE</u> - contd
4851		HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES - contd
		Primary activities
		Air conditioners, household, retailing or hiring
		Bottled liquefied petroleum gas retailing
		Fans, household electric, retailing
		Floor polishers, household electric, retailing
		Food mixers, household electric, retailing
		Frying pans, electric, retailing
		Gas heating appliances, household, retailing or hiring
		Heating equipment, household electric, retailing or hiring
		Household appliances installation (except heaters or air conditioners)
		Household appliances retailing or hiring
		Jugs, household electric, retailing
		Kerosine heaters, household, retailing
		Oil heaters, household, retailing
		Radiators, household electric, retailing
		Radio receiving sets retailing or hiring
		Radiograms retailing or hiring
		Record players retailing
		Refrigerators, household, retailing or hiring
		Repair or maintenance of household non-electric appliances
		Sewing machines, household, retailing or hiring
		Shavers, electric, retailing
		Sound reproducing equipment, household, retailing or hiring
		Stoves or heaters, household, retailing or hiring
		Tape recorders retailing
		Television antennae retailing or installing
		Television sets retailing or hiring
		Vacuum cleaners retailing
		Washing machines, household, retailing or hiring

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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485		<u>HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND HARDWARE</u> - contd
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	4852	HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC APPLIANCE REPAIR
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Establishments mainly engaged in repair or maintenance of household electric appliances, radio or television sets. Establishments mainly engaged in repairing non-electric household appliances are included in Class 4851.

Primary Activities

Air conditioners, household, repairing	Sewing machines repairing
Heating equipment, household electric, repairing	Shavers, electric, repairing
Radios repairing	Stoves or heaters, household electric, repairing
Refrigerators, household electric, repairing	Television sets repairing
Repair or maintenance of household electric appliances	Washing machines, household electric, repairing

4853		CHINA, GLASSWARE AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE
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Establishments mainly engaged in retailing domestic hardware (not builders supplies), china, glassware or garden tools. Establishments mainly engaged in lawn mower repair or maintenance are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in repairing locks or providing key duplicating services are included in this Class.

Primary Activities

Brushware, household, retailing	Crockery retailing
Chinaware retailing	Cutlery retailing
Cooking utensils retailing (except electric)	Earthenware retailing
	Enamelware retailing
	Fertilisers retailing

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
485		<u>HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND HARDWARE</u> - contd
4853		CHINA, GLASSWARE AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE - contd
		Primary Activities - contd
		Garden supplies retailing (except nursery stock)
		Garden tools retailing
		Glassware retailing
		Hardware, domestic, retailing
		Key duplicating service
		Kitchenware retailing
		Lawn mowers retailing or repairing
		Locksmith (not manufacturing)
		Pesticides retailing
		Picnicware retailing
		Plastic containers, household, retailing
		Tools, household, retailing
4854		WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing watches, clocks or jewellery, or in watch, clock or jewellery repair.
		Primary Activities
		Clocks retailing
		Jewellery retailing
		Repair of watches, clocks or jewellery
		Silverware retailing
		Watches retailing
4855		MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing musical instruments, sheet music, phonograph records or magnetic or <u>pre-recorded</u> tapes. Establishments mainly engaged in repairing musical instruments are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Magnetic or pre-recorded tapes retailing
		Musical instruments retailing or repairing
		Phonograph records retailing
		Sheet music retailing

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
466		<u>DEALERS IN MOTOR VEHICLES AND BOATS AND RETAILERS OF PETROL, MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS, TYRES AND RELATED PRODUCTS</u>

4861 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES (EXCEPT TYRES AND BATTERIES) AND MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR (EXCEPT SMASH REPAIR)

Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling or retailing new motor vehicles, or in retailing new motor vehicle parts or accessories. Establishments mainly engaged in leasing or hiring motor vehicles (which they physically handle) for periods of one year or more (without drivers) are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in motor vehicle repair (except smash repair or engine reconditioning) are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in reconditioning motor vehicle engines are included in Class 3214. Establishments mainly engaged in motor vehicle smash repair are included in Class 4865. Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling motor vehicle parts or accessories (including tyres, tubes or batteries) are included in Class 4662. Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling or retailing new or used motor cycles or scooters, parts or accessories (except tyres, tubes or batteries), or establishments mainly engaged in repairing motor cycles or scooters are included in Class 4866. Establishments mainly engaged in retailing motor vehicle tyres, tubes or batteries are included in Class 4863.

Primary Activities

Motor vehicle accessories, new, retailing (except motor cycle accessories)	Motor vehicle radiator repairing
Motor vehicle clutch or brake repairing	Motor vehicle repairing (except smash repair or engine reconditioning)
Motor vehicle electrical repairing	Motor vehicles leasing (for periods of one year or more; without drivers)
Motor vehicle parts, new, retailing (except tubes, batteries or motor cycle parts)	Motor vehicles, new, wholesaling or retailing (except motor cycles)

DIVISION F ; WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 ; RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
486		<u>DEALERS IN MOTOR VEHICLES AND BOATS AND RETAILERS OF PETROL, MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS, TYRES AND RELATED PRODUCTS - contd</u>

4862 USED MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS (INCLUDING WRECKING)

Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling or retailing (by auction or private treaty) used motor vehicles or parts, except motor cycles, motor cycle parts or accessories. Establishments mainly engaged in providing, auctioning or valuing services (except in the case of real estate or livestock) on commission are included in Class 6351.

Primary Activities

Auctioning used motor vehicles or parts (except motor cycles, motor cycle parts or accessories)	Motor vehicles, used, wholesaling or retailing (except motor cycles)
Motor vehicle parts or accessories, used, wholesaling or retailing (except motor cycle parts or accessories)	Wrecking motor vehicles

4863 MOTOR TYRES AND BATTERIES (INCLUDING TYRE RETREADING)

Establishments mainly engaged in retailing motor vehicle tyres, tubes or batteries, or in retreading or repairing motor vehicle tyres or tubes.

Primary Activities

Batteries, motor vehicle, retailing	Tyre repairing
Tyre recapping	Tyre retreading
	Tyres, motor vehicle, retailing

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description																
486		<u>DEALERS IN MOTOR VEHICLES AND BOATS AND RETAILERS OF PETROL, MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS, TYRES AND RELATED PRODUCTS - contd</u>																
4864		SERVICE STATIONS																
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing petrol or lubricating oils, or in motor vehicle servicing.																
		Primary activities																
		<table><tr><td>Diesel oil retailing</td><td>Lubricating service,</td></tr><tr><td>Distillate retailing</td><td>motor vehicle</td></tr><tr><td>ing</td><td>Motor vehicle washing</td></tr><tr><td>Engine oils retailing</td><td>or cleaning service</td></tr><tr><td>ing</td><td>Petrol retailing</td></tr><tr><td>Kerosine retailing</td><td>Service station,</td></tr><tr><td>Lubricating oils or</td><td>motor vehicle</td></tr><tr><td>greases retailing</td><td></td></tr></table>	Diesel oil retailing	Lubricating service,	Distillate retailing	motor vehicle	ing	Motor vehicle washing	Engine oils retailing	or cleaning service	ing	Petrol retailing	Kerosine retailing	Service station,	Lubricating oils or	motor vehicle	greases retailing	
Diesel oil retailing	Lubricating service,																	
Distillate retailing	motor vehicle																	
ing	Motor vehicle washing																	
Engine oils retailing	or cleaning service																	
ing	Petrol retailing																	
Kerosine retailing	Service station,																	
Lubricating oils or	motor vehicle																	
greases retailing																		
4865		MOTOR VEHICLE SMASH REPAIR																
		Establishments mainly engaged in repairing, panel beating or spray painting smashed motor vehicles.																
		Primary Activities																
		<table><tr><td>Motor body repairing</td><td>Spray painting (motor</td></tr><tr><td>Motor trimming</td><td>body repair)</td></tr><tr><td>Motor vehicle smash</td><td>Towing service,</td></tr><tr><td>repair</td><td>motor vehicle</td></tr><tr><td>Panel beating (motor</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>body repair)</td><td></td></tr></table>	Motor body repairing	Spray painting (motor	Motor trimming	body repair)	Motor vehicle smash	Towing service,	repair	motor vehicle	Panel beating (motor		body repair)					
Motor body repairing	Spray painting (motor																	
Motor trimming	body repair)																	
Motor vehicle smash	Towing service,																	
repair	motor vehicle																	
Panel beating (motor																		
body repair)																		

DIVISION F ; WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 ; RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
486		<u>DEALERS IN MOTOR VEHICLES AND BOATS AND RETAILERS OF PETROL, MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS, TYRES AND RELATED PRODUCTS - contd</u>
4866		MOTOR CYCLES, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling or retailing new or used motor cycles or scooters, parts or accessories (except tyres, tubes or batteries). Establishments mainly engaged in repairing motor cycles or scooters are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Motor cycle or scooter parts or accessories wholesaling or retailing (except tyres, tubes or batteries)
		Motor cycles or scooters repairing
		Motor cycles or scooters wholesaling or retailing (new or used vehicles)
4867		BOATS, OUTBOARD MOTORS AND CARAVANS
		Establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling or retailing boats, outboard motors or caravans. Establishments mainly engaged in hiring out caravans are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Boats wholesaling or retailing
		Caravans hiring, wholesaling or retailing
		Outboard motors wholesaling or retailing
		Trailers, car, box or boat, hiring, wholesaling or retailing

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description														
487		<u>OTHER RETAILERS</u>														
	4871	PHARMACIES														
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing prescription drugs or patent medicines, cosmetics or toilet preparations.														
		Primary Activities														
		<table><tr><td>Cosmetics retailing</td><td>Pharmacy, retail</td></tr><tr><td>Drugs retailing</td><td>Prescriptions, medicinal,</td></tr><tr><td>Patent medicines</td><td>dispensing</td></tr><tr><td>retailing</td><td>Toilet preparations</td></tr><tr><td>Perfumes retailing</td><td>retailing</td></tr></table>	Cosmetics retailing	Pharmacy, retail	Drugs retailing	Prescriptions, medicinal,	Patent medicines	dispensing	retailing	Toilet preparations	Perfumes retailing	retailing				
Cosmetics retailing	Pharmacy, retail															
Drugs retailing	Prescriptions, medicinal,															
Patent medicines	dispensing															
retailing	Toilet preparations															
Perfumes retailing	retailing															
4872		PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES														
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing photographic equipment or supplies. Establishments mainly engaged in repairing or hiring photographic equipment are included in this Class.														
		Primary Activities														
		<table><tr><td>Cameras retailing</td><td>Photographic equipment</td></tr><tr><td>Photographic apparatus</td><td>repairing</td></tr><tr><td>retailing</td><td>Photographic equipment</td></tr><tr><td>Photographic chemicals</td><td>retailing</td></tr><tr><td>retailing</td><td>Photographic film or</td></tr><tr><td>Photographic equipment</td><td>paper retailing</td></tr><tr><td>hiring</td><td>Sensitised paper retailing</td></tr></table>	Cameras retailing	Photographic equipment	Photographic apparatus	repairing	retailing	Photographic equipment	Photographic chemicals	retailing	retailing	Photographic film or	Photographic equipment	paper retailing	hiring	Sensitised paper retailing
Cameras retailing	Photographic equipment															
Photographic apparatus	repairing															
retailing	Photographic equipment															
Photographic chemicals	retailing															
retailing	Photographic film or															
Photographic equipment	paper retailing															
hiring	Sensitised paper retailing															
4873		SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND TOYS														
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing or repairing sporting goods, bicycles, toys or hobby equipment.														

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
487		<u>OTHER RETAILERS</u> - contd	
	4873	SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND TOYS - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Ammunition retailing	Games or toys retailing
		Bait, artificial, retailing	Guns or rifles retailing
		Bicycles retailing or repairing	Hobby equipment retail- ing
		Camping equipment retailing	Sporting equipment retailing (except clothes)
		Dolls retailing	Sporting goods repairing
		Fishing equipment retailing	Toys retailing or repairing
	4874	BOOKS, STATIONERY, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS	
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing books, periodicals, newspapers or stationery. Establishments mainly engaged in retailing religious goods are included in this Class.	
		Primary Activities	
		Artists supplies retailing	Periodicals retailing
		Books retailing	Post cards retailing
		Greeting cards retailing	Religious goods retailing
		Magazines retailing	Stationery retailing
		Newspapers retailing	Writing materials retailing
	4875	ANTIQUES, SECOND HAND GOODS AND DISPOSALS	
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing (by auction or private treaty) antiques, second hand goods (except motor vehicles) or armed services, etc. disposals. Establishments mainly engaged in providing auctioning or valuing services (except in the case of real estate or livestock) on commission are included in Class 6351.	

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
487		<u>OTHER RETAILERS</u> - contd	
	4875	ANTIQUES, SECOND HAND GOODS AND DISPOSALS	
		Primary Activities	
		Antiques retailing or auctioning	Second hand furniture retailing or auctioning
		Disposals retailing	
		Pawnbroker	Second hand goods
		Second hand clothes retailing	retailing (except motor vehicles)
	4876	NURSERY STOCK AND CUT FLOWERS	
		Establishments mainly engaged in retailing cut flowers, or horticultural goods such as seeds, seed- lings, shrubs, trees or other nursery stock. Estab- lishments mainly engaged in hiring shrubs, trees, etc. are included in this Class.	
		Primary Activities	
		Bulbs, flower, retail- ing	Seedlings retailing
		Cut flowers retailing	Seeds, garden, retail- ing
		Florist, retail	Shrubs or trees retail- ing or hiring
		Nursery stock retailing	
		Plants, garden, retail- ing	Tubers, flower, retail- ing

DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 48 : RETAIL TRADE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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487		<u>OTHER RETAILERS</u> - contd
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4877		RETAILING N.E.C.
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Establishments mainly engaged in retailing goods n.e.c.

Primary Activities

Animals, live retailing	Leather goods retailing
Art gallery, retail	(except apparel)
Brief cases retailing	Luggage retailing
Briquettes retailing	Pet foods retailing
Clothing hiring	Pet shop, retail
Coal retailing	Pets retailing
Coke retailing	Frame retailing
Consumer goods	Retail trade n.e.c.
hiring n.e.c.	Shopping bags retailing
Firewood retailing	Souvenirs retailing
Fireworks retailing	Travel goods retailing
Harness retailing	Umbrellas retailing
Hearing aids retailing	
Ice retailing	

DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

This Division includes all establishments mainly engaged in providing passenger or freight transportation by road, rail, water or air; terminal facilities for passengers or freight; services related to transportation such as car parking, motor vehicle rental, stevedoring, harbour services, ship broking or leasing, navigation services, airport operation or aircraft broking or rental; booking, travel, forwarding, crating or customs agency services; materials handling services; and storage facilities. Establishments mainly engaged in operating pipelines for the transportation of oil, gas, etc., are included in this Division.

2. Establishments mainly engaged in carrying out minor repairs to tramway rolling stock, railway locomotives or rolling stock or aircraft are included in this Division, while those mainly engaged in carrying out major repairs to transport equipment, such as engine reconditioning, etc., are included in Division C Manufacturing. (The conceptual treatment of repair activities is discussed in Chapter 5).

3. Establishments mainly engaged in the construction or repair of railway permanent way, harbour or river works or aerodromes are included in Division E Construction.

4. Locations which provide transport or storage services mainly as a service internal to an enterprise are, in general, treated as ancillary units and are classified not according to their major activity but are given a 'reflected' industry code representing the predominant industry of the enterprise's establishments served. (The treatment of ancillary units is described in Chapter 3.)



DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE
 SUB-DIVISION 51 : ROAD TRANSPORT

Group	Class	Title and Description
510		<u>ROAD TRANSPORT</u>
5101		ROAD FREIGHT TRANSPORT
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing road freight transport or related services, such as the operation of terminal facilities or the rental of trucks with drivers.
		Primary Activities
		Delivery service (road) Terminal operation
		Freight transport (road) (road freight transport)
		Furniture removal Truck hire (with driver)
		Taxi truck transport
5102		BUS AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT
		Establishments mainly engaged in operating bus or tramway services. Establishments mainly engaged in the operation of bus or tram terminal facilities are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in providing minor repair or maintenance services on tramway rolling stock are included in this Class.
		Primary activities
		Bus transport School bus transport
		Minibus transport Sightseeing bus tours
		Passenger transport Terminal operation
		(bus, tram or trolley bus) (bus, tram or trolley bus)
		Repair or maintenance of tramway rolling stock (minor repair only) Tramway transport
		port

DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 51 : ROAD TRANSPORT - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description				
510		<u>ROAD TRANSPORT - contd</u>				
5103		ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT N.E.C. Establishments mainly engaged in providing road passenger transport n.e.c., including transport by taxi-cabs or hire cars (with drivers). Establishments mainly engaged in renting automobiles (without drivers) are included in Class 5104. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Car hire (with driver)</td><td>Taxi terminal operation</td></tr><tr><td>Passenger transport (taxi-cab, or hire car with driver)</td><td>Taxi transport</td></tr></table>	Car hire (with driver)	Taxi terminal operation	Passenger transport (taxi-cab, or hire car with driver)	Taxi transport
Car hire (with driver)	Taxi terminal operation					
Passenger transport (taxi-cab, or hire car with driver)	Taxi transport					
5104		SERVICES TO ROAD TRANSPORT Establishments mainly engaged in providing services to road transport such as car parking or car or truck rental (for periods of less than one year; without drivers). Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Car rental (for periods of less than one year; without drivers)</td><td>Parking station operation Punt operation Weighbridge operation</td></tr></table>	Car rental (for periods of less than one year; without drivers)	Parking station operation Punt operation Weighbridge operation		
Car rental (for periods of less than one year; without drivers)	Parking station operation Punt operation Weighbridge operation					

DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 52 : RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Group	Class	Title and Description
520		<u>RAILWAY TRANSPORT</u>
	5200	RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Establishments mainly engaged in operating railways for the transport of freight or passengers, or in providing services allied to railway transportation such as shunting or other terminal services. Establishments mainly engaged in providing minor repair or maintenance services on railway locomotives or rolling stock are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing or providing major repair or major overhaul services on railway locomotives or rolling stock are included in Class 3223. Establishments mainly engaged in the construction or repair of railway permanent way are included in Class 4120. Establishments mainly engaged in providing catering or accommodation services are included in the appropriate Classes in Sub-division 92.

Primary Activities

Freight transport (railway)	Repair or maintenance of railway locomotives or rolling stock
Passenger transport (railway)	(minor repair only)
Railway station operation	Suburban railway transport
Railway transport	Terminal operation (railway)

DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 53 : WATER TRANSPORT

Group	Class	Title and Description
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530

WATER TRANSPORT

5301

OCEAN, COASTAL AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Establishments mainly engaged in operating vessels for the transportation of passengers or freight on ocean, coastal or inland waters.

Primary Activities

Coastal shipping	Harbour cruising
Ferry operation	service
(except punt operation)	Passenger transport
Freight transport	(ocean, coastal or inland water)
(ocean, coastal or inland water)	Terminal operation
	(shipping line or ferry)

5302

STEVEDORING SERVICES

Establishments mainly engaged in the loading or discharging of ships.

Primary Activities

Discharging ships	Stevedoring
Loading ships	

5303

SERVICES TO WATER TRANSPORT N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in providing services to water transport such as pilotage, operation of lighthouses or other aids to navigation, salvaging of distressed vessels or their cargoes or ship broking or leasing. Establishments mainly engaged in construction or repair of harbour or river works, etc. are included in Class 4120. Establishments mainly engaged in providing stevedoring services are included in Class 5302.

DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 53 : WATER TRANSPORT - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
530		<u>WATER TRANSPORT</u> - contd	
	5303	SERVICES TO WATER TRANSPORT N.E.C. - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Harbour services	Port or harbour
		Lift-span bridge operation	service n.e.c.
		Ligherage service	Salvage of distressed
		Lighthouse operation	vessels or their
		Navigation services	cargoes
		(shipping)	Ship broking or leasing
		Pilot service (shipping)	(without crew)
			Tug boat service
			Wharf or pier operation

DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 54 : AIR TRANSPORT

Group	Class	Title and Description
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540

AIR TRANSPORT

5401

AIR PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRANSPORT

Establishments mainly engaged in transporting mail, freight or passengers by air. Establishments mainly engaged in providing minor repair or maintenance services on aircraft are included in this Class. Establishments mainly engaged in rebuilding or major overhaul of aircraft are included in Class 3224. Establishments mainly engaged in providing aerial agricultural services are included in Class 0202.

Primary Activities

Air charter transport	Flying school
Air express service	Freight transport
Air transport	(air)
Airline terminal operation (whether or not at airport)	Passenger transport (air)

5402

SERVICES TO AIR TRANSPORT

Establishments mainly engaged in operating civilian airports or in providing other services such as air navigation facilities or aircraft broking or rental services.

Primary Activities

Aircraft broking or rental (without crew)	Airport operation (civil; except airline terminal)
	Navigation service (air)

DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 55 : OTHER TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Group	Class	Title and Description										
551		<u>OTHER TRANSPORT AND SERVICES TO TRANSPORT</u>										
	5511	TRANSPORT N.E.C. Establishments mainly engaged in operating pipelines for the transport of goods including crude oil, natural gas or gasoline or in providing transport facilities n.e.c., such as chair lift transport. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Chair lift transport</td><td>Ski-tow operation</td></tr><tr><td>Hovercraft transport</td><td>Transport n.e.c.</td></tr><tr><td>Pipeline transport</td><td></td></tr></table>	Chair lift transport	Ski-tow operation	Hovercraft transport	Transport n.e.c.	Pipeline transport					
Chair lift transport	Ski-tow operation											
Hovercraft transport	Transport n.e.c.											
Pipeline transport												
	5512	SERVICES TO TRANSPORT N.E.C. Establishments mainly engaged in providing services to transport n.e.c., such as forwarding, packing or crating services, tourist or travel agency services, operation of stockyards or customs agency services. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Crating or packing service (associated with transport)</td><td>Stockyard operation</td></tr><tr><td>Customs agency</td><td>Tourist bureau or agency</td></tr><tr><td>Forwarding agency</td><td>Transportation broker</td></tr><tr><td>Materials handling services n.e.c.</td><td>Travel agency</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Wool dumping service</td></tr></table>	Crating or packing service (associated with transport)	Stockyard operation	Customs agency	Tourist bureau or agency	Forwarding agency	Transportation broker	Materials handling services n.e.c.	Travel agency		Wool dumping service
Crating or packing service (associated with transport)	Stockyard operation											
Customs agency	Tourist bureau or agency											
Forwarding agency	Transportation broker											
Materials handling services n.e.c.	Travel agency											
	Wool dumping service											
552		<u>STORAGE</u>										
	5521	GRAIN STORAGE Establishments mainly engaged in the storage of cereal grain. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Grain silo operation</td><td>Storage, grain</td></tr></table>	Grain silo operation	Storage, grain								
Grain silo operation	Storage, grain											

DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 55 : OTHER TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
552		<u>STORAGE</u> - contd
	5522	COLD STORAGE
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing cold storage.
		Primary Activities
		Cold store Cool store
	5523	STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING N.E.C.
		Establishments mainly engaged in storage n.e.c.
		Primary Activities
		Bonded warehouse Storage n.e.c.
		Furniture storage Warehousing n.e.c.

DIVISION H : COMMUNICATION

This Division includes all establishments mainly engaged in providing postal, telephone, telegraph, teleprinter or other communication services. Establishments mainly engaged in radio or television broadcasting to the general public are included in Division L Entertainment, Recreation, Restaurants, Hotels and Personal Services.



DIVISION H : COMMUNICATION
 SUB-DIVISION 56 : COMMUNICATION

Group	Class	Title and Description
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560

COMMUNICATION

5600

COMMUNICATION

Establishments mainly engaged in providing communication services to the public whether by post, wire or radio. Establishments mainly engaged in radio or television broadcasting to the general public are included in Classes 9114 and 9115. Establishments mainly engaged in construction activity are included in Division E. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing activity are included in Division C. Establishments mainly engaged in providing message delivery services are included in Class 6351.

Primary Activities

Cable service	Telegraph service
Communication	Telephone exchange
service n.e.c.	operation
P.M.C. services	Telephone service
Post office operation	Teleprinter service
Radio telephone service	



DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

This Division includes all establishments mainly engaged in banking or other finance (including establishments of central, development, trading and savings banks, building societies, instalment credit and general finance companies, credit unions and other credit or lending organisations as well as of short-term money market operators, finance brokers, etc.), in providing investment services (including establishments of trust and trustee companies, investment companies, security brokers and exchanges, etc.), in insurance (including establishments of life insurance underwriters, superannuation funds, health insurance organisations, motor vehicle, fire, marine and general insurance underwriters or of insurance agents and brokers, etc.), in providing real estate agency services (except stock and station agents) or in operating, leasing or developing real estate or in providing technical and other business services such as architectural, surveying, consultant engineering, legal, accountancy, automatic data processing, advertising, management consultant, typing, copying, addressing, mailing, debt collecting, consumer credit reporting, or cleaning services. Establishments mainly engaged in leasing, renting or hiring industrial machinery, plant or equipment (except transport equipment) for periods of less than one year are included in Class 6360 in this Division. The treatment of establishments mainly engaged in leasing industrial machinery, plant or equipment, including transport equipment, is set out in Chapter 5.

2. In certain finance statistics, establishments will be classified not only according to ASIC but also according to a supplementary classification which will provide for a more detailed dissection by type of financial institution than is provided in ASIC.



DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES
 SUB-DIVISION 61 : FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

Group	Class	Title and Description
611		<u>BANKING</u>
	6111	CENTRAL BANKING
		Establishments of the Reserve Bank of Australia.
		Primary Activities
		Central banking Reserve Bank of Australia
		Note issue department Rural credits department (Reserve Bank)
		(Reserve Bank)
6112		TRADING, SAVINGS AND DEVELOPMENT BANKING
		Establishments mainly engaged in trading, savings or development banking.
		Primary Activities
		Australian Resources Development bank
		Development Bank Joint stock bank
		Cheque paying bank Savings bank
		Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia State Government savings bank
		Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia Trading bank
		Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia Trustee savings bank
612		<u>OTHER FINANCE</u>
	6121	BUILDING SOCIETIES
		Establishments of co-operative organisations mainly engaged in providing loans for home building or purchasing purposes. Establishments of permanent building societies are included in this Class.

DIVISION	I	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION	61	FINANCE AND INVESTMENT - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
612		<u>OTHER FINANCE</u> - contd
6121		BUILDING SOCIETIES - contd
		Primary Activities
		Building society Permanent building society
		Co-operative housing society Starr-Bowkett building society
		Non-terminating building society Terminating building society
6122		INSTALMENT CREDIT AND GENERAL FINANCE
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing instalment credit for retail sales or other consumer credit, or mortgage, factoring or bill of exchange finance. Establishments mainly engaged in leasing industrial machinery or equipment purely on a financial service basis (i.e. without physically handling the goods) are included in this Class. The treatment of establishments mainly engaged in industrial machinery, plant, or equipment (including transport equipment) leasing is set out in Chapter 5.
		Primary Activities
		Bill of exchange finance Leasing (financial service only)
		Budget account finance Pastoral finance
		Finance company company
		Hire purchase finance Time payment finance
		Instalment credit finance
6123		LENDING AND CREDIT ORGANISATIONS N.E.C.
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing finance or credit facilities n.e.c., including establishments of credit unions. Pawnbroking establishments are included in Class 4875.

DIVISION	I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION	61 : FINANCE AND INVESTMENT - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
612		<u>OTHER FINANCE - contd</u>	
	6123	LENDING AND CREDIT ORGANISATIONS N.E.C. - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Agricultural credit union	Rural credit society
		Co-operative credit union	Rural finance agency (State Government, except State Government trading or savings bank)
		Credit union	Government trading or savings bank)
		Finance n.e.c.	
		Money lending n.e.c.	
	6124	FINANCIAL SERVICES N.E.C.	
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing services associated with the provision of finance.	
		Primary Activities	
		Bill broker	Representative office of overseas bank
		Clearing house (bank)	(not engaged in trading or savings banking)
		Dealer (short-term money market)	Safe deposit service
		Finance broker	Short-term money market operator
613		<u>INVESTMENT</u>	
	6131	UNIT TRUSTS, LAND TRUSTS AND MUTUAL FUNDS	
		Establishments of unit trust or land trust companies or of mutual fund organisations (except superannuation funds).	
		Primary Activities	
		Investment trust company	Mutual fund (except superannuation fund)
		Land trust company	Unit trust company

DIVISION	I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION	61 : FINANCE AND INVESTMENT - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description								
613		<u>INVESTMENT</u> - contd								
6132		TRUSTS AND TRUSTEE COMPANIES N.E.C. Establishments of organisations mainly engaged in managing trust funds or foundations n.e.c. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Charitable trust or foundation</td><td>Religious trust or foundation</td></tr><tr><td>Educational trust or foundation</td><td>Trust n.e.c.</td></tr><tr><td>Executor or trustee company</td><td>Trustee company for debenture holders</td></tr><tr><td>Personal trust</td><td>Trustee company n.e.c.</td></tr></table>	Charitable trust or foundation	Religious trust or foundation	Educational trust or foundation	Trust n.e.c.	Executor or trustee company	Trustee company for debenture holders	Personal trust	Trustee company n.e.c.
Charitable trust or foundation	Religious trust or foundation									
Educational trust or foundation	Trust n.e.c.									
Executor or trustee company	Trustee company for debenture holders									
Personal trust	Trustee company n.e.c.									
6133		INVESTMENT COMPANIES Establishments mainly engaged in investing in stocks, shares or interest bearing securities. Establishments of unit trusts, land trusts or mutual funds are included in Class 6131. Establishments of other trusts are included in Class 6132. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Investment club</td><td>Management investment company (except trust)</td></tr><tr><td>Investment company (except trust)</td><td></td></tr></table>	Investment club	Management investment company (except trust)	Investment company (except trust)					
Investment club	Management investment company (except trust)									
Investment company (except trust)										
6134		SECURITY BROKERS AND DEALERS Establishments mainly engaged in purchasing, selling or broking shares, interest bearing securities, commodity contracts or other securities for clients, or in underwriting the issue of such securities, or in the arranging of such underwriting. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Commodity contracts broker or dealer</td><td>Stock broker or dealer</td></tr><tr><td>Futures broker or dealer (commodity contracts)</td><td>Underwriter (new security issues)</td></tr></table>	Commodity contracts broker or dealer	Stock broker or dealer	Futures broker or dealer (commodity contracts)	Underwriter (new security issues)				
Commodity contracts broker or dealer	Stock broker or dealer									
Futures broker or dealer (commodity contracts)	Underwriter (new security issues)									

DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 61 : FINANCE AND INVESTMENT - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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613		<u>INVESTMENT</u> - contd
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	6135	INVESTMENT SERVICES N.E.C.
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Establishments mainly engaged in investing n.e.c., including patent and copyright owners or lessors, or in providing investment services n.e.c., including nominee companies, stock or commodity contracts exchanges, investment advisors, etc.

Primary Activities

Commodity contracts exchange	Investment research subscription service
Financial advisory service n.e.c.	Nominee company
Investment advisor	Patent or copyright owner or lessor
Investment n.e.c.	Stock exchange

DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 62 : INSURANCE

Group	Class	Title and Description
621		<u>LIFE INSURANCE AND SUPERANNUATION FUNDS</u>
	6211	<u>LIFE INSURANCE</u> Establishments mainly engaged in providing life insurance. The establishments included in this Class are operated by companies which are registered with the Life Insurance Commissioner under the Life Insurance Act, 1945-65, together with life insurance establishments owned by State Governments not so registered, but operating under authority of State legislation. Primary Activities Life insurance
	6212	<u>SUPERANNUATION FUNDS</u> Establishments mainly engaged in operating superannuation funds or schemes. Primary Activities Pension fund Superannuation fund Retirement fund
622		<u>OTHER INSURANCE</u>
	6221	<u>HEALTH INSURANCE</u> Establishments mainly engaged in providing hospital, medical, dental or pharmaceutical benefit insurance or sickness or funeral benefits. Friendly societies are included in this Class. Primary Activities Dental insurance Medical benefit insurance Friendly society insurance Funeral benefit society Pharmaceutical benefits insurance Health insurance Hospital benefit insurance

DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 62 : INSURANCE - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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622		<u>OTHER INSURANCE - contd</u>
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6222		MOTOR VEHICLE, FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE
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Establishments mainly engaged as underwriters in providing motor vehicle, fire, marine or general insurance, or insurance n.e.c., including compulsory third party insurance, workers' compensation insurance, mortgage insurance or re-insurance. Export payments insurance is included in this Class.

Primary Activities

All risks insurance	Marine insurance
aviation insurance	Mortgage guarantee insurance
Boiler insurance	insurance
Credit insurance	Mortgage insurance
Export payments insurance	Motor vehicle insurance
Fidelity insurance	Personal accident insurance
Fire insurance	Pluvius insurance
General insurance	Public risks third party insurance
Guarantee insurance	Re-insurance
Household insurance	Third party insurance
Insurance n.e.c.	Workers' compensation insurance
Livestock insurance	
Loss of profits insurance	

6223		INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS AND ASSOCIATED SERVICES
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Establishments mainly engaged in representing one or more insurance carriers or brokers mainly engaged as independent contractors in the sale or placement of insurance contracts with carriers. Establishments mainly engaged in providing services to insurance are included in this Class.

Primary activities

Claim adjuster	Insurance consultant
Fire loss appraiser	n.e.c.
Insurance adjuster	Life insurance agent
Insurance agent	Pension or retirement plan consultant
Insurance broker	

DIVISION	I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION	63 : REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Group	Class	Title and Description										
631		<u>REAL ESTATE AGENTS (EXCEPT STOCK AND STATION AGENTS)</u>										
	6310	REAL ESTATE AGENTS (EXCEPT STOCK AND STATION AGENTS)										
		Establishments mainly engaged in valuing, purchasing, selling (by auction or private treaty), managing or renting real estate for others. Establishments mainly engaged in valuing, purchasing, selling, managing or renting agricultural or pastoral properties for others are included in class 4620.										
		Primary Activities										
		<table><tr><td>Broker, real estate (except agricultural or pastoral properties)</td><td>Real estate management (except agricultural or pastoral properties or owner operated)</td></tr><tr><td>Business broker</td><td>Real estate rental agency (except agricultural or pastoral properties)</td></tr><tr><td>Real estate agency (except agricultural or pastoral properties)</td><td>Title abstract company</td></tr><tr><td>Real estate auctioning (except agricultural or pastoral properties)</td><td>Title searching agency</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Valuing (real estate; except agricultural or pastoral properties)</td></tr></table>	Broker, real estate (except agricultural or pastoral properties)	Real estate management (except agricultural or pastoral properties or owner operated)	Business broker	Real estate rental agency (except agricultural or pastoral properties)	Real estate agency (except agricultural or pastoral properties)	Title abstract company	Real estate auctioning (except agricultural or pastoral properties)	Title searching agency		Valuing (real estate; except agricultural or pastoral properties)
Broker, real estate (except agricultural or pastoral properties)	Real estate management (except agricultural or pastoral properties or owner operated)											
Business broker	Real estate rental agency (except agricultural or pastoral properties)											
Real estate agency (except agricultural or pastoral properties)	Title abstract company											
Real estate auctioning (except agricultural or pastoral properties)	Title searching agency											
	Valuing (real estate; except agricultural or pastoral properties)											
632		<u>REAL ESTATE OPERATORS, LESSORS AND DEVELOPERS</u>										
	6320	REAL ESTATE OPERATORS, LESSORS AND DEVELOPERS										
		Establishments mainly engaged in owning and operating real estate, such as non-residential buildings, apartment buildings or dwellings, as lessors of real property (including head lease holders), or in land sub-division or development (except in construction). Operators of hotels, rooming houses, camps, or other lodging places are included in Classes 9212 or 9213 as appropriate.										
		Primary Activities										
		<table><tr><td>Real estate developer or sub-divider</td><td>Real estate lessor</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Real estate operator</td></tr></table>	Real estate developer or sub-divider	Real estate lessor		Real estate operator						
Real estate developer or sub-divider	Real estate lessor											
	Real estate operator											

DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 63 : REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
633		<u>TECHNICAL SERVICES</u>	
	6331	ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing architectural services.	
		Primary Activities	
		Architect (consultant)	Drafting service (architectural)
	6332	SURVEYING SERVICES	
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing surveying services.	
		Primary Activities	
		Aerial photography service	Land surveying service
		Aerial surveying service	Marine surveying service
	6333	CONSULTANT ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES N.E.C.	
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing consultant engineering or technical services n.e.c.	
		Primary Activities	
		Consultant engineer (private practice) n.e.c.	Naval architect
		Drawing office, engineers	Research laboratory (technical)
		Laboratory (providing chemical, food, electrical, engineering or other technical services)	Technical service n.e.c.
			Traffic engineering service
			Wool testing service

DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 63 : REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
634-635		<u>OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES</u>
	6341	LEGAL SERVICES
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing legal services.
		Primary Activities
		Barrister (private practice) Patent attorney (private practice)
		Law (private practice) Solicitor (private practice)
		Notary (private practice)
	6342	ACCOUNTING, AUDITING AND BOOKKEEPING SERVICES
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing accounting, auditing or bookkeeping services.
		Primary Activities
		Accountant (private practice) Auditor (private practice)
		Tax agent
	6343	DATA PROCESSING AND TABULATING SERVICES
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing A.D.P. or other data processing or tabulating services.
		Primary activities
		A.D.P. service Punch card accounting service
		Data processing service Tabulating service
		Electronic data processing or tabulating service

DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 63 : REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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634-635		<u>OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES</u> - contd
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6344		<u>ADVERTISING SERVICES</u>
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Establishments mainly engaged in organising or placing advertising for clients in various types of media, in preparing or presenting poster, painted or spectacular displays, in aerial advertising, window dressing, writing of advertising copy or in commercial art work.

Primary Activities

Advertising agency	Motion picture
Advertising service	advertising service
Aerial advertising service	Samples distribution service
Commercial art	Television or radio
Display advertising service	advertising service

6345		<u>MANAGEMENT CONSULTING AND MARKET RESEARCH SERVICES</u>
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Establishments mainly engaged in providing business or management administrative or consulting services, including business analysing, business research, efficiency or organisation and method studies, fashion designing or consulting, industrial or commercial management, market research, personnel management, public relations consulting or counselling or statistical services.

Primary Activities

Business analysing service	Operations research service, commercial
Business management service	Personnel management service
Business research service	Public opinion research
Efficiency expert	Public relations counsellor
Fashion designing or consulting service	Sales advisory service
Management consultant	Statistical service for business (except tabulating service)
Market research service	
Merchandising consultant	

DIVISION	I	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION	63	REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
634-635		<u>OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES</u> - contd
6346		TYPING, COPYING, ADDRESSING AND MAILING SERVICES
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing typing, duplicating, blueprinting, photocopying or stenographic services, in compiling mailing lists, or in providing addressing or mailing services.
		Primary Activities
		Address list compiling service Letter writing service
		Addressing service Mimeographing service
		Blueprinting service Multigraphing service
		Copying service Photocopying service
		Duplicating service Secretarial service
		Typing service
6347		COLLECTING AND CONSUMER CREDIT REPORTING SERVICES
		Establishments mainly engaged in debt collecting, or in mercantile or consumer credit reporting.
		Primary Activities
		Adjustment agency (except insurance) Credit bureau or agency
		Collection agency (accounts; except real estate) Credit card service
		Consumer credit reporting service Debt collecting service
		Mercantile credit reporting service
6348		PEST CONTROL SERVICES
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing industrial or domestic pest control services.
		Primary Activities
		Pest control (industrial or domestic)

DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 63 : REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description																
634-635		<u>OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES</u> - contd																
6349		CLEANING SERVICES																
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing window, building, telephone, etc. cleaning services.																
		Primary Activities																
		<table><tr><td>Building cleaning</td><td>Telephone cleaning</td></tr><tr><td>Chimney cleaning</td><td>Weed control (except agricultural or forest)</td></tr><tr><td>Cleaning n.e.c.</td><td>Window cleaning</td></tr><tr><td>Janitor service</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Office cleaning</td><td></td></tr></table>	Building cleaning	Telephone cleaning	Chimney cleaning	Weed control (except agricultural or forest)	Cleaning n.e.c.	Window cleaning	Janitor service		Office cleaning							
Building cleaning	Telephone cleaning																	
Chimney cleaning	Weed control (except agricultural or forest)																	
Cleaning n.e.c.	Window cleaning																	
Janitor service																		
Office cleaning																		
6351		BUSINESS SERVICES N.E.C.																
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing business services n.e.c., such as auctioning or valuing services on commission (except in the case of real estate, wool or livestock), protection or private enquiry services.																
		Primary Activities																
		<table><tr><td>Auction rooms operation</td><td>Investigation service</td></tr><tr><td>Auctioning (except real estate, wool or livestock auctioning) n.e.c.</td><td>Message delivery service</td></tr><tr><td>Burglary protection service</td><td>Night watchman service</td></tr><tr><td>Business service n.e.c.</td><td>Protection service</td></tr><tr><td>Caretaking service</td><td>Quantity surveying</td></tr><tr><td>Detective agency</td><td>Translation service</td></tr><tr><td>Enquiry agency</td><td>Valuing service (except for real estate, wool or livestock)</td></tr><tr><td>Interpreting service</td><td></td></tr></table>	Auction rooms operation	Investigation service	Auctioning (except real estate, wool or livestock auctioning) n.e.c.	Message delivery service	Burglary protection service	Night watchman service	Business service n.e.c.	Protection service	Caretaking service	Quantity surveying	Detective agency	Translation service	Enquiry agency	Valuing service (except for real estate, wool or livestock)	Interpreting service	
Auction rooms operation	Investigation service																	
Auctioning (except real estate, wool or livestock auctioning) n.e.c.	Message delivery service																	
Burglary protection service	Night watchman service																	
Business service n.e.c.	Protection service																	
Caretaking service	Quantity surveying																	
Detective agency	Translation service																	
Enquiry agency	Valuing service (except for real estate, wool or livestock)																	
Interpreting service																		

DIVISION	I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION	63 : REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
636		<u>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT HIRE AND LEASING SERVICES N.E.C.</u>
	6360	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT HIRE AND LEASING SERVICES N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in industrial machinery, plant or equipment (except transport equipment) leasing, renting or hiring for periods less than one year (without operators) from stocks physically handled. The treatment of establishments mainly engaged in industrial machinery, plant or equipment (including transport equipment) leasing is set out in Chapter 5.

Primary Activities

Leasing plant or equipment (from own stocks; for periods of less than one year)
n.e.c.

Plant or equipment hiring or leasing (from own stocks; for periods of less than one year)
n.e.c.

DIVISION J : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE

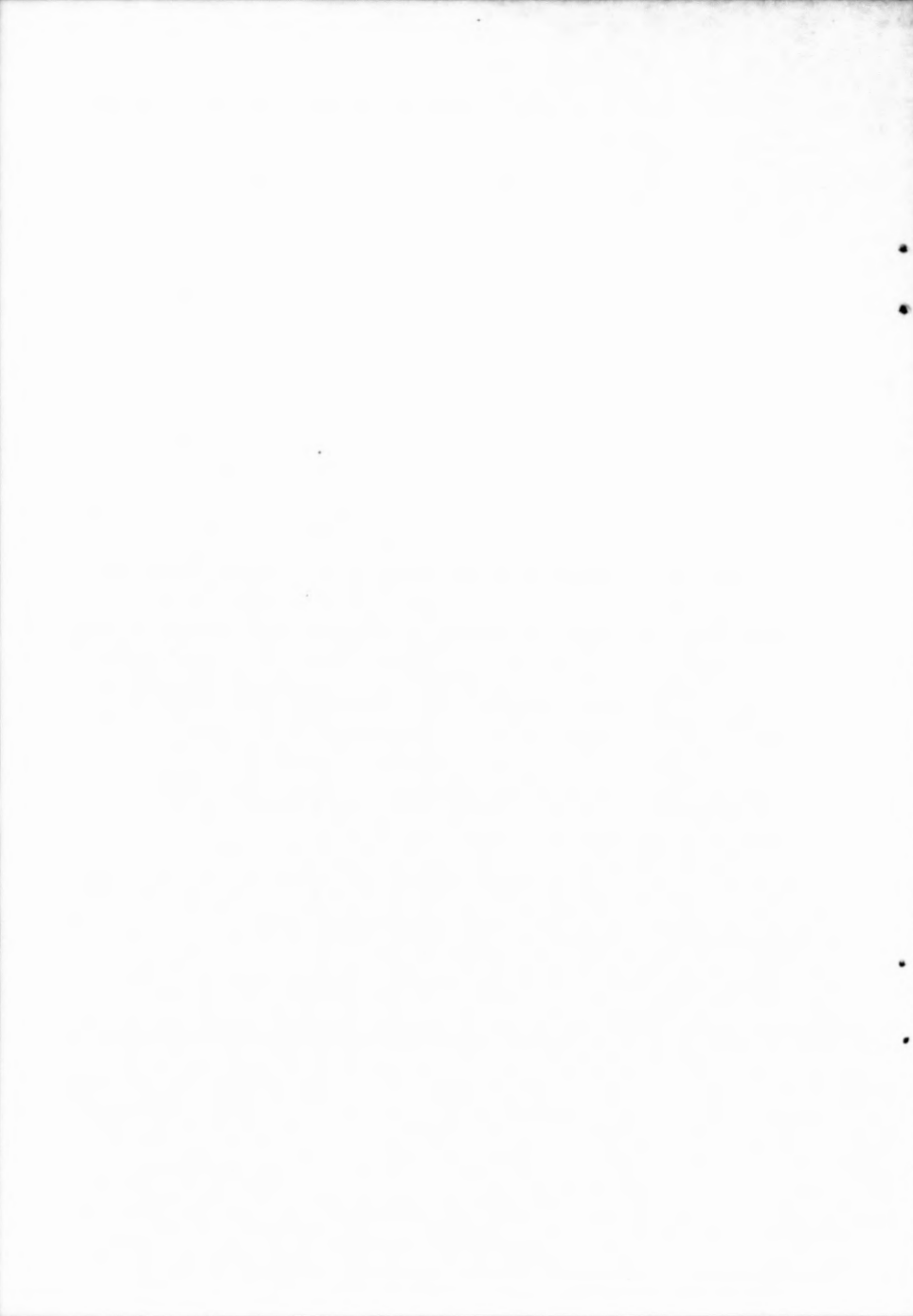
This Division includes all Commonwealth, State and Local Government establishments mainly engaged in public administration and regulatory activities, as well as establishments of judicial authorities and commissions, establishments of overseas governments in Australia and the establishments of the Army, Navy and Air Force defence forces and the civilian establishments of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, Air and Defence.

2. The industry classes for Commonwealth and State Government administration exclude establishments, operated by these governments, which are mainly engaged in activities other than public administration; such establishments are classified to the classes appropriate to their activities.

3. The industry class for Local Government administration comprises establishments based on a different concept from that which is employed generally in the Classification. Thus, the establishment for any given Local Government authority extends geographically over the whole of the area governed by that authority but excludes establishments mainly engaged in activities in the fields listed in the description of Class 7103. Establishments mainly engaged in these activities are included in the appropriate classes in other divisions of the Classification.

4. The industry class for Defence includes all defence establishments including those staffed by civilian personnel and those engaged in construction activities. Excluded are establishments of the Department of Supply which are included in the classes appropriate to their activities.

5. In national accounting and public finance statistics public authority expenditure will continue to be classified according to 'function'; it is not practicable or appropriate to incorporate such a classification in a classification of establishments such as the ASIC.



DIVISION J : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE
 SUB-DIVISION 71 : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Group	Class	Title and Description
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710		<u>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</u>
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7101		COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION (EXCEPT DEFENCE)
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Establishments mainly engaged in Commonwealth Government administration (except defence), including Commonwealth statutory authorities engaged in activities associated with public administration. The Governor-Generals Establishment and the Parliament of the Commonwealth are included in this Class. Establishments operated by the Commonwealth Government which are mainly engaged in activities other than public administration are included in classes appropriate to their activities.

Primary Activities

Agricultural extension service (Commonwealth Government)	Governor-Generals Establishment
Commonwealth Government administration (except defence)	Parliament, Commonwealth

7102		<u>STATE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION</u>
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Establishments mainly engaged in State Government administration including State Government statutory authorities engaged in activities associated with public administration. Governors Establishments and State Parliaments are included in this Class. Establishments operated by the State Governments which are mainly engaged in activities other than public administration are included in classes appropriate to their activities.

Primary Activities

Agricultural extension service (State Government)	Governors Establishment, State
	Parliament, State
	State Government administration

DIVISION J : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 71 : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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710 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - contd

7103 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Establishments of local government authorities, except establishments mainly engaged in activities primary to Divisions A to G or Classes 8454 Sanitary and Garbage Disposal Services, 8221 Libraries, 8211 Pre-school Centres, 8126 Child Health Clinics or 9333 Crematorium and Cemetery Operation.

Primary activities

<p>Aged persons welfare service (Local Government)</p> <p>Animal pounds operation (Local Government)</p> <p>Beach inspection (Local Government)</p> <p>Building inspection (Local Government)</p> <p>Caravan parks or camping grounds operation (Local Government)</p> <p>City administration</p> <p>Domestic help service (Local Government)</p> <p>Health inspection (Local Government)</p> <p>Local Government administration n.e.c.</p>	<p>Municipal administration</p> <p>Public health service (Local Government)</p> <p>Public toilets operation (Local Government)</p> <p>Recreation areas operation (Local Government)</p> <p>Shire administration</p> <p>Sporting fields operation (Local Government)</p> <p>Swimming pool operation (Local Government)</p> <p>Town administration</p> <p>Vehicle parking regulation</p> <p>Weed control (Local Government)</p>
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7104 OFFICES OF OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS

Establishments in Australia of British Commonwealth or foreign governments mainly engaged in governmental service activities such as consular or diplomatic activities.

DIVISION J : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 71 : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
710		<u>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</u> - contd	
	7104	OFFICES OF OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Consulate (foreign government)	Legation (foreign government)
		Embassy (foreign government)	Trade Commission (overseas government)
		High Commission (British Commonwealth government)	
	7105	JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMISSIONS	
		Establishments of the Commonwealth or State judicial authorities or commissions such as those of the High Court of Australia, the Federal Court of Bankruptcy, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Supreme Courts of the States, etc., as well as Royal Commissions or other similarly constituted inquiries.	
		Primary Activities	
		Arbitration court	Federal Court
		Bankruptcy court	of Bankruptcy
		Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission	High Court of Australia
		Childrens court	Judicial authorities (Commonwealth or State)
		Court of inquiry, civil	Law court
		Court, law (Commonwealth or State)	Magistrates court
			Petty Sessions, Court of Royal Commissions
			Supreme court

DIVISION J : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE - contd

SUB-DIVISION 72 : DEFENCE

Group	Class	Title and Description
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720	<u>DEFENCE</u>	
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	7200	DEFENCE
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Establishments of the Army, Navy or Air Force defence forces (including units of the armed forces engaged in construction activities) or the civilian establishments of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, Air or Defence. Establishments of the Department of Supply are not included in this Class but are included in classes appropriate to their activities.

Primary Activities

Army establishment	Department of the Navy
Commonwealth	Military college
Government	Naval college
administration	Naval establishment
(defence)	R.A.A.P. aerodrome
Department of Air	R.A.A.F. college
Department of the	R.A.A.F. establishment
Army	R.A.N. college
Department of Defence	R.A.N. establishment

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES

This Division includes all establishments mainly engaged in providing health, education, library, museum, scientific research, meteorological, welfare and employment services, as well as services provided by police, prisons and fire brigades. Establishments of certain non-profit organisations such as religious organisations, business, professional and labour organisations, political parties and associations formed to promote community or sectional aims are included in this Division.

2. With the exception of teacher training colleges, Group 821 in this Division includes only those establishments which are mainly engaged in providing education to the general public. Establishments operated by religious bodies, the defence forces, government departments, companies or other organisations, mainly engaged in providing vocational training for employees or members are not included in Group 821 - these are included where appropriate in classes in other groups in this Division or in other divisions.

3. In statistics of education, establishments may be classified not only according to ASIC but also according to a supplementary classification by type of educational service. This classification could provide dissections of ASIC classes according to whether services are provided by private institutions or by governments, e.g., in the case of schools, or according to kind of training provided, e.g., health, commerce, forestry, etc. in the case of establishments classified to technical colleges.



DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES

SUB-DIVISION 81 : HEALTH

Group	Class	Title and Description								
811		<u>HOSPITALS AND CONVALESCENT HOMES</u>								
8111		HOSPITALS (EXCEPT MENTAL HOSPITALS)								
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing hospital facilities (except mental or dental hospitals). Morgues are included in this Class. Institutions such as sanatoria or convalescent homes providing medical treatment are included in Class 8113.								
		Primary Activities								
		<table><tr><td>Childrens hospital</td><td>Leprosarium</td></tr><tr><td>Eye hospital</td><td>Maternity hospital</td></tr><tr><td>General hospital</td><td>Morgue</td></tr><tr><td>Hospital (except mental, dental or veterinary)</td><td></td></tr></table>	Childrens hospital	Leprosarium	Eye hospital	Maternity hospital	General hospital	Morgue	Hospital (except mental, dental or veterinary)	
Childrens hospital	Leprosarium									
Eye hospital	Maternity hospital									
General hospital	Morgue									
Hospital (except mental, dental or veterinary)										
8112		MENTAL HOSPITALS								
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing mental or psychiatric hospital facilities.								
		Primary Activities								
		<table><tr><td>Mental asylum</td><td>Mental hospital</td></tr></table>	Mental asylum	Mental hospital						
Mental asylum	Mental hospital									
8113		SANATORIA AND CONVALESCENT HOMES								
		Institutions such as sanatoria, rest homes, convalescent homes or homes for the aged in which nursing or medical treatment is provided as a regular service.								
		Primary Activities								
		<table><tr><td>Convalescent home</td><td>Nursing home (convalescent)</td></tr><tr><td>Home for the aged (providing medical treatment)</td><td>Rest home (convalescent)</td></tr><tr><td>Inebriates home</td><td>Sanatorium (providing medical treatment)</td></tr></table>	Convalescent home	Nursing home (convalescent)	Home for the aged (providing medical treatment)	Rest home (convalescent)	Inebriates home	Sanatorium (providing medical treatment)		
Convalescent home	Nursing home (convalescent)									
Home for the aged (providing medical treatment)	Rest home (convalescent)									
Inebriates home	Sanatorium (providing medical treatment)									

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 81 : HEALTH - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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812

OTHER HEALTH

8121

MEDICINE (PRIVATE PRACTICE)

Establishments of registered medical practitioners. Establishments such as group medical clinics in which a group of physicians or surgeons is associated for the purpose of carrying on their profession are included in this Class. Establishments of the flying doctor service are also included in this Class. Osteopaths, chiropractors or physiotherapists are included in Class 8127.

Primary Activities

Allergist (private practice)	Oculist (private practice)
Anaesthetist (private practice)	Ophthalmologist (private practice)
Dermatologist (private practice)	Orthopaedist (private practice)
Flying doctor service	Pathologist (private practice)
General practitioner, medical (private practice)	Pediatricist (private practice)
Gynaecologist (private practice)	Plastic surgeon (private practice)
Medical laboratory	Psychiatrist (private practice)
Medicine (private practice)	Radiologist, medical (private practice)
Neurologist (private practice)	Surgeon, medical (private practice)
Neurosurgeon (private practice)	Urologist (private practice)
Obstetrician (private practice)	

8122

DENTISTRY (PRIVATE PRACTICE)

Establishments of registered dental practitioners or orthodontists. Establishments such as group dental clinics in which a group of dentists is associated for purposes of carrying on their profession are included in this Class. Dental hospitals are also included in this Class.

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 81 : HEALTH - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
812		<u>OTHER HEALTH</u> - contd	
	9122	DENTISTRY (PRIVATE PRACTICE) - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Dental hospital	Dentistry (private practice)
		Dental surgeon (private practice)	Orthodontist (private practice)
	8123	DENTAL LABORATORIES	
		Establishments mainly engaged in making dentures.	
		Primary Activities	
		Dental laboratory	Dental mechanic (private practice)
	8124	OPTOMETRY AND OPTICAL DISPENSING	
		Establishments of registered optometrists mainly engaged in testing sight, diagnosing sight defects or in prescribing or dispensing spectacles or contact lenses. Establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing spectacle frames or in grinding spectacle lenses are included in Class 3441.	
		Primary Activities	
		Contact lenses dispensing	Optometrist (private practice)
		Eye testing (optometrist)	Spectacle dispensing
		Optician (private practice)	

DIVISION K ; COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd

SUB-DIVISION 81 ; HEALTH - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
812		<u>OTHER HEALTH</u> - contd	
	8125	AMBULANCE SERVICES	
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing ambulance services.	
		Primary Activities	
		Aerial ambulance service	Ambulance service
	8126	CHILD HEALTH CLINICS	
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing child health clinic facilities.	
		Primary Activities	
		Child health clinic	Municipal child health
		Infant welfare centre	centre
	8127	HEALTH SERVICES N.E.C.	
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing health or associated services n.e.c., including X-ray clinics, blood transfusion centres, chiropractors, chiropractists, physiotherapists or osteopaths.	
		Primary Activities	
		Anti-tuberculosis association	Health services n.e.c.
		Blood transfusion centre	Hearing testing service
		Chiropractist (private practice)	Herbalist (private practice)
		Chiropractor (private practice)	Homeopath (private practice)
		Diathermy (private practice)	Hydropath (private practice)
		Dietitian (private practice)	Masseur (private practice)

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd

SUB-DIVISION 81 : HEALTH - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
812		<u>OTHER HEALTH</u> - contd
	8127	HEALTH SERVICES N.E.C. - contd
		Primary Activities - contd
		Midwife (private practice) Physiotherapist (private practice)
		Nurse (private practice) Spastic clinic
		Osteopath (private practice) X-ray clinic
813		<u>VETERINARY SERVICES</u>
	8130	VETERINARY SERVICES
		Establishments of registered veterinary practitioners. Animal hospitals are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Animal hospital Veterinary surgeon (private practice)
		Animal quarantine station

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 82 : EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

Group	Class	Title and Description
821	<u>EDUCATION</u>	
	8211	PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES Establishments mainly engaged in providing pre-primary school education. Child minding centres or day nurseries are included in Class 9334. Primary Activities Kindergarten, pre-school Pre-school centre
	8212	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS Establishments mainly engaged in providing primary or secondary school education. Student residences of primary or secondary schools are included in this Class. Primary Activities Boarding school Technical school (primary or (primary or secondary secondary education) education) School (primary or secondary education)
	8213	TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES Establishments mainly engaged in teacher training. Primary Activities Teacher training college

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 82 : EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES
 - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description		
821	<u>EDUCATION</u> - contd			
8214	UNIVERSITIES	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in university undergraduate or post graduate teaching or research. University residential halls or colleges (including denominational colleges) are included in this Class.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Music faculty, university Research School, university</td><td>University University residential hall or college (incl. denominational college)</td></tr></table>	Music faculty, university Research School, university	University University residential hall or college (incl. denominational college)
Music faculty, university Research School, university	University University residential hall or college (incl. denominational college)			
8215	MUSIC TEACHING	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in providing training in music such as by academies of music, conservatoriums or music teachers. Faculties or departments of music of universities are included in Class 8214.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Academy of music: Conservatorium (music)</td><td>Music school (except university) Music teacher (private practice)</td></tr></table>	Academy of music: Conservatorium (music)	Music school (except university) Music teacher (private practice)
Academy of music: Conservatorium (music)	Music school (except university) Music teacher (private practice)			
8216	TECHNICAL AND OTHER TERTIARY COLLEGES	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in providing trade, certificate or diploma courses of a vocational or professional nature. Colleges of advanced education are included in this Class. Courses may be provided in a wide variety of subjects including courses in engineering, commerce, agriculture, chemistry, the arts or trades.</p>		

DIVISION	K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION	82 : EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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821 EDUCATION - contd

8216 TECHNICAL AND OTHER TERTIARY COLLEGES - contd

Primary Activities

Accountancy college	Forestry school (except university)
Agricultural college (except secondary school)	Hairdressing college
Art school (except secondary school)	Home science college (except secondary school)
Business college	Insurance college
College of advanced education	Nursing college
Domestic science college (except secondary school)	Para-medical college
Dressmaking school	Pharmacy college
Engineering college (except secondary school)	School of mines
Fishery school	Technical college (except secondary school)
	Trades school (except secondary school)

8217 EDUCATION N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in providing education or training n.e.c., such as correspondence, retarded childrens, ballet, acting or motor vehicle driving schools, or academic tutoring. Schools, tutors or coaches mainly engaged in providing training in sporting or other recreational activities are included in Class 9124.

Primary Activities

Acting school	Elocution school
Ballet school	Handicapped childrens school (not providing usual primary or secondary education)
Ballet teacher (private practice)	Mannequin school
Coaching college, academic	Retarded childrens school
Correspondence school n.e.c.	Tutoring service, academic
Driving school, motor vehicle	

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 82 : EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES
 - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
822		<u>LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES</u>
	8221	LIBRARIES
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing library lending or reference facilities.
		Primary Activities
		Archival service Municipal library service
		Lending library service Phonograph record library service
		Library service Public library service
		Mobile library service
	8222	MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing museum or art gallery presentations. Art galleries mainly engaged in selling paintings (including selling on commission) are included in Class 4877.
		Primary Activities
		Art gallery (not selling paintings) War memorial museum
		Museum

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 83 : WELFARE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES AND
 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Group	Class	Title and Description
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830 WELFARE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

8301 WELFARE AND CHARITABLE HOMES N.E.C.

Welfare or charitable homes for the aged, blind, deaf or dumb, or orphanages, where nursing or medical treatment is not provided as a regular service. Establishments mainly engaged in fund raising for such homes are included in this Class.

Primary Activities

Childrens home (except corrective)	Home for the aged n.e.c.
Deaf and dumb home	Home for the blind
Fund raising for charitable homes	Orphanage Rest home n.e.c.

8302 WELFARE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES N.E.C.

Establishments mainly engaged in providing welfare or charitable services n.e.c. Establishments mainly engaged in fund raising for charitable services n.e.c. are included in this Class.

Primary Activities

Alcoholics Anonymous	Marriage guidance bureau
Blind institute (except home)	Social welfare organisation (except home)
Charitable organisation (except home)	Welfare centre (except home)
Fund raising for charitable organisation n.e.c.	Welfare organisation (except home)

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 83 : WELFARE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES AND
 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
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830		<u>WELFARE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS - contd</u>
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8303		RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
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Establishments of religious organisations operated for worship or for the promotion of religious activities. Fund raising by religious organisations is included in this Class as are theological colleges operated by religious organisations. Educational or charitable institutions, hospitals, publishing houses or printing establishments, etc., operated by religious organisations are included in the classes appropriate to their activities.

Primary Activities

Bible society	Religious organisation
Church	Salvation army
Convent	establishment n.e.c.
Diocesan registry	Synagogue
Fund raising by	Temple, religious
religious	Theological college
organisation	(incl. residential
Missionary society	college)
Monastery	

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 84 : OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES

Group	Class	Title and Description												
841		<u>RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES</u>												
	8411	RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS Institutions mainly engaged in research in the agricultural, biological, physical or social sciences. Medical laboratories mainly engaged in providing testing or diagnostic services for the medical profession are included in Class 8121. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>aeronautical research institution</td><td>Medical research institution</td></tr><tr><td>agricultural research institution</td><td>Observatory</td></tr><tr><td>biological research institution</td><td>Research farm</td></tr><tr><td>food research institution</td><td>Research institution</td></tr><tr><td>industrial research institution</td><td>Scientific research institution</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Space tracking station (except as communication service)</td></tr></table>	aeronautical research institution	Medical research institution	agricultural research institution	Observatory	biological research institution	Research farm	food research institution	Research institution	industrial research institution	Scientific research institution		Space tracking station (except as communication service)
aeronautical research institution	Medical research institution													
agricultural research institution	Observatory													
biological research institution	Research farm													
food research institution	Research institution													
industrial research institution	Scientific research institution													
	Space tracking station (except as communication service)													
	8412	METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES Establishments mainly engaged in collecting, collating or analysing meteorological information or in supplying meteorological forecasts. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>meteorological services</td><td>Weather station</td></tr></table>	meteorological services	Weather station										
meteorological services	Weather station													
842		<u>BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL AND LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS</u>												
	8421	BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS Establishments of associations, councils or unions mainly engaged in promoting the interests of employers or self employed persons.												

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd

SUB-DIVISION 84 : OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
842		<u>BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL AND LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS</u> - contd
8421		BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS - contd
		Primary activities
		accountants association Hotelkeepers association Architects association Lawyers association Bar association Manufacturers assoc- Builders association iation Chamber of Commerce Medical association Chamber of Pastoralists Manufactures association Chemists association Retail traders Dentists association association Employers association Surveyors association Engineers association Trade association (except trade union) (except trade union) Farmers association Graziers association
8422		UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYEES
		Establishments of associations, councils or unions mainly engaged in promoting the interests of employees.
		Primary activities
		Nurses association Teachers association Public service Trade union employees association
843		<u>OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS</u>
8431		POLITICAL PARTIES
		Establishments of organisations formed to promote political policies.
		Primary activities
		Political party

DIVISION K ; COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd

SUB-DIVISION 84 ; OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description												
843		<u>OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS - contd</u>												
	8432	<u>ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANISATIONS N.E.C.</u>												
		Establishments of associations, clubs or organisations for the promotion of community or sectional interests n.e.c.												
		Primary Activities												
		<table><tr><td>Accident prevention association</td><td>Consumers association</td></tr><tr><td>Associations (for promotion of community or sectional interests) n.e.c.</td><td>Housewives association</td></tr><tr><td>Clubs (for the promotion of community or sectional interests; except licensed clubs)</td><td>Pensioners association</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Ratepayers association</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Taxpayers association</td></tr></table>	Accident prevention association	Consumers association	Associations (for promotion of community or sectional interests) n.e.c.	Housewives association	Clubs (for the promotion of community or sectional interests; except licensed clubs)	Pensioners association		Ratepayers association		Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals		Taxpayers association
Accident prevention association	Consumers association													
Associations (for promotion of community or sectional interests) n.e.c.	Housewives association													
Clubs (for the promotion of community or sectional interests; except licensed clubs)	Pensioners association													
	Ratepayers association													
	Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals													
	Taxpayers association													
844		<u>EMPLOYMENT SERVICES</u>												
	8440	<u>EMPLOYMENT SERVICES</u>												
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing employment services, including offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service.												
		Primary Activities												
		<table><tr><td>Casting agency (theatrical, etc.)</td><td>Employment agency</td></tr><tr><td>District employment office (Commonwealth Government)</td><td>Employment service</td></tr></table>	Casting agency (theatrical, etc.)	Employment agency	District employment office (Commonwealth Government)	Employment service								
Casting agency (theatrical, etc.)	Employment agency													
District employment office (Commonwealth Government)	Employment service													
845		<u>POLICE, PRISONS AND OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>												
	8451	<u>POLICE</u>												
		Establishments of the Commonwealth or State Government police or security forces.												

DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd
 SUB-DIVISION 64 : OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd

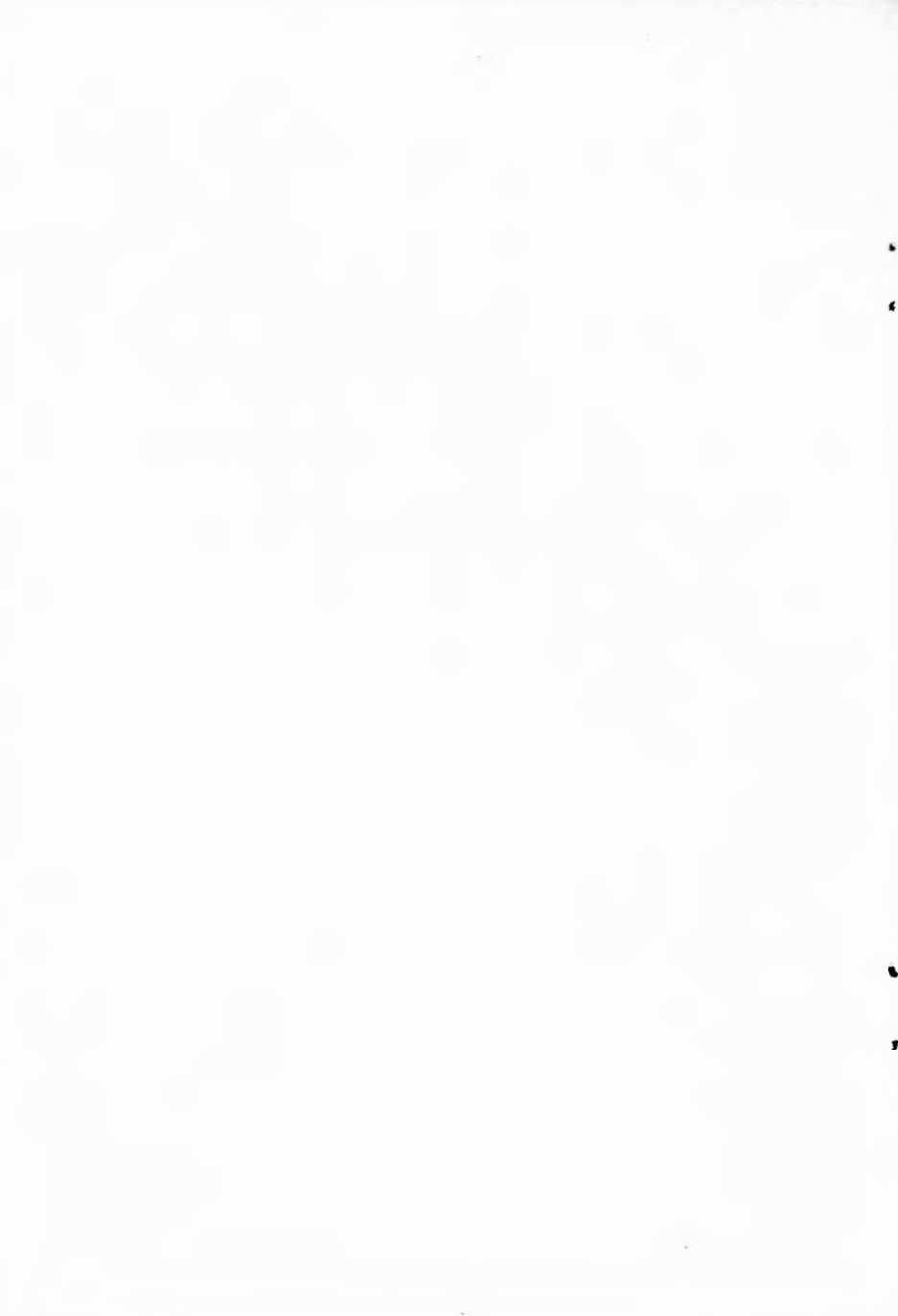
Group	Class	Title and Description	
645		<u>POLICE, PRISONS AND OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES - contd</u>	
	6451	POLICE - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	Police
	6452	PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES	
		Penal establishments including prisons, reform schools or homes or similar corrective establishments.	
		Primary Activities	
		Childrens home (corrective)	Prison
		Gaol or gaol farm	Reform school
		Penal establishment	Reformatory
	6453	FIRE BRIGADES	
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing fire fighting or related services.	
		Primary Activities	
		Fire brigade	Fire fighting
		Fire detection service	service
	6454	SANITARY AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL SERVICES	
		Establishments mainly engaged in collecting or disposing of refuse (except through sewerage systems).	
		Primary Activities	
		Garbage collecting	Refuse disposal
		Garbage disposal	Rubbish dumps or tips
		Light soil collecting	operation
		Light soil disposal	Sanitary disposal



DIVISION L : ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS,
HOTELS AND PERSONAL SERVICES

This Division includes all establishments mainly engaged in providing entertainment and recreational services, accommodation, catering and personal services.

2. This Division also includes establishments of such non-profit organisations as sporting and recreational clubs and associations. Non-profit organisations which have been formed to promote community or sectional interests and which are not mainly engaged in providing recreational facilities are included in Division K.



DIVISION L : ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS
AND PERSONAL SERVICES
SUB-DIVISION 91 : ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

Group	Class	Title and Description
911		<u>ENTERTAINMENT</u>
	9111	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION
		Establishments mainly engaged in the production of motion picture film or tape for cinema or television projection.
		Primary Activities
		Motion picture film Television film or or tape production tape production Newsreel production
	9112	MOTION PICTURE FILM HIRING
		Establishments mainly engaged in hiring motion picture films to cinema operators or television stations.
		Primary Activities
		Motion picture film hiring
	9113	MOTION PICTURE THEATRES
		Establishments mainly engaged in projecting motion picture films.
		Primary Activities
		Cinema Motion picture Drive-in theatre theatre Motion picture Newsreel theatre screening
	9114	RADIO BROADCASTING
		Establishments mainly engaged in radio broadcasting to the general public.

DIVISION L : ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS
AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION 91 : ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
911		<u>ENTERTAINMENT</u> - contd	
	9114	RADIO BROADCASTING - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Radio broadcasting	Radio station
		Radio programmes recording	
	9115	TELEVISION BROADCASTING	
		Establishments mainly engaged in television broadcasting to the general public.	
		Primary Activities	
		Telecasting	Television station
		Television broad-casting	
	9116	LIVE THEATRE, ORCHESTRAS AND BANDS	
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing live theatrical or musical presentations including concerts, opera, ballet or drama.	
		Primary Activities	
		Ballet company	Orchestra
		Concert hall	Playhouse
		Dance band	Puppet show
		Music hall	Recording studio n.e.c.
		Opere company	Theatre (except motion picture theatre)
		Opera house	Theatrical company

DIVISION L: ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS
AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION 91: ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
911		<u>ENTERTAINMENT</u> - contd
9117		MUSICAL COMPOSITION, LITERATURE, PAINTING AND SCULPTURE Establishments mainly engaged in musical composition, literary arts, painting or sculpture. Establishments mainly engaged in news reporting are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Artist (own account) Playwright (own account)
		Author (own account) Poet (own account)
		Cartoonist (own account) Press agency
		Composing (music; own account) Sculptor (own account)
		Journalist (free-lance) Song writer (own account)
		News agency (except newspaper retailing) Writer (own account)
		Painting (artist; own account)
9118		ENTERTAINMENT N.E.C. Establishments mainly engaged in providing entertainment services n.e.c. including amusement parks or arcades, side shows, rodeos, agricultural shows, circuses or shooting galleries.
		Primary Activities
		Agricultural show Entertainment
		Amusement arcade services n.e.c.
		or park Merry-go-round
		Circus Rodeo
		Dance hall, studio Shooting gallery
		or academy
912		<u>SPORT AND RECREATION</u>
9121		PARKS AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS Establishments such as flora or fauna reserves, national parks, botanical or zoological gardens, tourist caves or wild-life sanctuaries.

DIVISION L: ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS
AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION 91: ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
912		<u>SPORT AND RECREATION</u> - contd
	9121	PARKS AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS - contd
		Primary Activities
		Aquarium Recreation ground
		Botanical garden (except sporting)
		National park Tourist caves
		Parks and gardens Wild-life sanctuary
		Picnic ground Zoological garden
	9122	LOTTERIES AND LOTTERY AGENCIES
		Establishments mainly engaged in operating lotteries or in selling lottery tickets.
		Primary Activities
		Art union Lottery operation
		Lottery agency
	9123	BETTING SHOPS AND BOOKMAKING
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing totalisator or other betting facilities.
		Primary Activities
		Betting shop Totalisator agency
		Bookmaker
	9124	SPORT AND RECREATION N.E.C.
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing sport or recreation facilities n.e.c. including ten pin bowling alleys, squash courts, skating rinks, sports grounds, tennis courts, speedways, boxing stadiums etc. Grounds of sporting clubs which are used for mass spectator sport are included in this Class.

DIVISION

L : ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS
AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd

SUB-DIVISION

91 : ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description	
912		<u>SPORT AND RECREATION</u> - contd	
	9124	SPORT AND RECREATION N.E.C. - contd	
		Primary Activities	
		Billiard saloon	Skating rink
		Bowling alley, ten pin	Speedway (motor racing)
		Bowling green	Sporting club (not employing clubroom staff)
		Boxing stadium	
		Dog training	
		Golf course or practice range	Sports coaching
		Gymnasium	Sports ground
		Horse training	Squash court
		Race course or track	Swimming pool
		Riding school	Tennis court

DIVISION	L: ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION	92: RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND CLUBS

Group	Class	Title and Description
921		<u>RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATION</u>
	9211	CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
		Establishments mainly engaged in selling prepared meals for consumption on the premises. Restaurants licensed to serve alcoholic beverages with meals are included in this Class. Catering is also included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Cafe Grill bar
		Cafeteria Oyster bar
		Catering service Restaurant
		Coffee lounge Tea room
		Dining room
	9212	LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS AND WINE SALOONS
		Licensed hotels or motels of all kinds. Wine saloons are included in this Class.
		Primary Activities
		Hotel, licensed Motel, licensed
		Hotel-motel, licensed Wine saloon
		sed
	9213	PRIVATE HOTELS, MOTELS AND OTHER ACCOMMODATION
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing accommodation n.e.c.
		Primary Activities
		Farming house n.e.c. Migrant hostel
		Camping ground Motel n.e.c.
		Caravan park Private hotel
		Guest house Rooming house
		Hotel n.e.c. Tourist camp

DIVISION L: ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS
AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION 92: RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND CLUBS - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
922	<u>CLUBS</u>	
9221	LICENSED BOWLING CLUBS	<p>Lawn bowling clubs or associations and their grounds, licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. Bowling clubs not licensed to sell alcoholic beverages are included in Class 9224. Bowling greens and facilities not operated by bowling clubs or associations are included in Class 9124.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <p>Bowling club or association (with premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages)</p>
9222	LICENSED GOLF CLUBS	<p>Golf clubs or associations and their grounds, licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. Golf clubs not licensed to sell alcoholic beverages are included in Class 9224. Golf courses and facilities not operated by golf clubs or associations are included in Class 9124.</p> <p>Primary Activities</p> <p>Golf club or association (with premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages)</p>
9223	LICENSED CLUBS N.E.C.	<p>Establishments mainly engaged in providing club or clubroom facilities, licensed to sell alcoholic beverages, except bowling clubs or golf clubs.</p>

DIVISION	L ¹ ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND PERSONAL SERVICES- contd
SUB-DIVISION	92 ¹ RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND CLUBS - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description
922	<u>CLUBS</u> - contd	
9223	LICENSED CLUBS N.E.C. - contd	
		Primary Activities
	Association or club (with premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages) n.e.c.	Sporting club (with premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages; except grounds used for mass spectat- or sport, or bowling or golf clubs)
	Social club (with premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages)	
9224	NON-LICENSED CLUBS N.E.C.	
	Establishments mainly engaged in providing club or clubroom facilities not licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. Grounds of sporting clubs which are used for mass spectator sport are included in Class 9124.	
		Primary Activities
	Association (without premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages) n.e.c.	Social club or assoc- iation (without pre- mises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages) n.e.c.
	Club or clubrooms (without premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages) n.e.c.	Sporting club (with premises not licensed to sell alcoholic beverages but employing clubroom staff; except grounds used for mass spectator sport)

DIVISION L: ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS
AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION 93: PERSONAL SERVICES

Group	Class	Title and Description
931		<u>LAUNDRY AND DRY-CLEANING SERVICES</u>
	9310	LAUNDRY AND DRY-CLEANING SERVICES
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing laundry or dry-cleaning services. Coin-operated laundry or dry-cleaning facilities are included in this Class as are laundry or dry-cleaning agencies.
		Primary Activities
		Carpet cleaning service Dyeing service, Carpet shampooing clothes, n.e.c. service Laundry agency Dry-cleaning agency Laundry service Dry-cleaning services Self-service laundry
932		<u>HAIRDRESSING AND BEAUTY SALONS</u>
	9321	MENS HAIRDRESSING
		Establishments mainly engaged in mens hairdressing.
		Primary Activities
		Barber shop Mens hairdressing
	9322	WOMENS HAIRDRESSING AND BEAUTY SALONS
		Establishments mainly engaged in womens hairdressing, or in furnishing beauty treatment services.
		Primary Activities
		Beauty salon Pedicure service Manicure service Womens hairdressing

DIVISION	L: ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION	93: PERSONAL SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description						
933		<u>OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES</u>						
	9331	PHOTOGRAPHY Establishments mainly engaged in portrait or other photography. Establishments mainly engaged in developing, printing or other processing of motion picture or other photographic film are included in Class 3311. Establishments mainly engaged in retailing photographic equipment or supplies are included in Class 4872. Establishments mainly engaged in providing aerial photographic services are included in Class 5332. Establishments mainly engaged in motion picture production are included in Class 9111. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Commercial photography (except aerial photography)</td><td>Portrait photography</td></tr><tr><td>Photography (except aerial photography)</td><td>Street photography</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Studio photography</td></tr></table>	Commercial photography (except aerial photography)	Portrait photography	Photography (except aerial photography)	Street photography		Studio photography
Commercial photography (except aerial photography)	Portrait photography							
Photography (except aerial photography)	Street photography							
	Studio photography							
	9332	UNDERTAKING Establishments mainly engaged in conducting funerals. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Funeral directing</td><td>Undertaking</td></tr></table>	Funeral directing	Undertaking				
Funeral directing	Undertaking							
	9333	CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERY OPERATION Establishments mainly engaged in cremating or burying the dead. Primary Activities <table><tr><td>Cemetery</td><td>Crematorium</td></tr></table>	Cemetery	Crematorium				
Cemetery	Crematorium							

DIVISION L : ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS
AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION 93 : PERSONAL SERVICES - contd

Group	Class	Title and Description																		
933		<u>OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES</u> - contd																		
	9334	PERSONAL SERVICES N.E.C.																		
		Establishments mainly engaged in providing personal services n.e.c.																		
		Primary Activities																		
		<table><tr><td>Baby sitting service</td><td>Escort agency</td></tr><tr><td>Booking agency</td><td>Gardening service</td></tr><tr><td>n.e.c.</td><td>Lawnmowing service</td></tr><tr><td>Chauffeur service</td><td>Massage parlour</td></tr><tr><td>Child minding centre</td><td>Nursery, childrens</td></tr><tr><td>Cloak room service</td><td>Pets home</td></tr><tr><td>Domestic service (on a contract or fee basis)</td><td>Sauna bath</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Toilet, public</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Turkish bath</td></tr></table>	Baby sitting service	Escort agency	Booking agency	Gardening service	n.e.c.	Lawnmowing service	Chauffeur service	Massage parlour	Child minding centre	Nursery, childrens	Cloak room service	Pets home	Domestic service (on a contract or fee basis)	Sauna bath		Toilet, public		Turkish bath
Baby sitting service	Escort agency																			
Booking agency	Gardening service																			
n.e.c.	Lawnmowing service																			
Chauffeur service	Massage parlour																			
Child minding centre	Nursery, childrens																			
Cloak room service	Pets home																			
Domestic service (on a contract or fee basis)	Sauna bath																			
	Toilet, public																			
	Turkish bath																			

DIVISION L: ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS
AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION 94: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS EMPLOYING STAFF

Group	Class	Title and Description
940		<u>PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS EMPLOYING STAFF</u>
	9400	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS EMPLOYING STAFF

Private households employing caretakers, maids,
chauffeurs, gardeners, butlers or other domestic
servants.

Primary Activities

Private household
(employing staff)

DIVISION L : ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, RESTAURANTS,
HOTELS AND PERSONAL SERVICES - contd
SUB-DIVISION 99 : NON-CLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS

Group	Class	Title and Description
990		<u>NON-CLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS</u>
	9900	NON-CLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS